PEON  $\mathbf{PEON}$ 

E BY ALL DRUGGISTS. . STEVENSON & REID. GENTS, Lake-st., Chicago.

MEDICAL. AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife or casatic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAT. With patients from a distance we will pay all expenses if we fall to cure. Drs. MINER & PHILLIPS, 167 Madison-st. CTION SALES.

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GOODS. eres, Feltings, heavy Cottonades, and winter use.
ings, Furniture Checks, Hats and dergarments, and Gents' UnderNotions, etc., etc.
ell peremptory an invoice of Gents'
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JCKER BOOTS WOMEN'S FINE WEAR and large lines of CHILD'S FALL tes, which the trade is invited to GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. N, POMEROY & CO., NING, Aug. 22, at 10 o'clock,

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ATCHES. OLD JEWELRY, WARE, &c., &c., AT STORE Lake & Clark-sts.

without reserve, commencing MORNING. OMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. ting, and Parlor Stoves, PTORY AUCTION SALE 84 and 86 Randolph-st., sing. Aug. 23. at 10 o'clock, STOVES,

STOVES,
YOOK, WINDSOR COOK,
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ARGAND RANGE, ARGAND
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F equally well-known makersie trade and others is called to
st-class stoves. They are posican be seen morning of sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO. CO.'S REGULAR SALE. ellow and Glassware, Cutlery, les, Buggies, &c., , Aug. 23, at 9:30 o'clock.

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CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 m and upward at 25, 40, 60c per m. Address orders GUNTHER, Confes-tioner, Chicara

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

WATCHES. BANKRUPT SALE

AUCTION.

This Morning at 10 o'clock, store cor. LAKE AND AMERICAN AND SWISS

WATCHES, FINE COLD JEWELRY. SILVERWARE. &c., &c.

To be sold without reserve. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. hoice Mortgage and COLLATERAL loans made at VEN per cent: \$10,000 and \$2,500 at 8 per cent.

MONEY AT LOW RATES rolean on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-ons, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce.

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THE ENCORE. A book for SINGING CLASSES, by L. O. Exensor. Contains 50 pages of "elements," well arranged, a hundred pages of new, bright, interesting music (easy glees, 4-part songs, etc.), for practice, and balf as many pages of the best church music; thus furnishing the best materials for Singlag Schools, in the best form.

Price, 75 cts., or \$7.50 per dozen. THE WHIPPOORWILL A fine collection of School Songs, in great varie-, Subjects, Words, and Music alike good, and ach as will surely please. By W. O. PERKINS, tabor of "Golden Robin," "Shining River," etc.

Price. 50 ets. THE SALUTATION.

ew Church Music Book. by L. O. EMERSON.
e Singing School Course, with abundant matefor practice, and a large number of the best
trical Tunes, Motets, Anthems, etc. Choirs,
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r compilation of a most successful composer. Price, \$1.38, or \$12.00 per dezen. Either book sent, post-free, for retail price.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. AUXILIARY PRINTING.

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We ship ready-printed newspapers (insides outsides), on mail or telegraphic order, at sh notice.
Our geographical position enables us to supply publishers in Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Northern Missouri, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, more readily and at lower rates of expressage than any other auxiliary house can do it. The special list of sheets which we prepare for Iowa publishers are now acknowledged to be the best for that trade. Advertisers will find this the best Advertising Medium west of Chicago.

IOWA PRINTING CO., Des Moines.

WANTED.

Cavalry Horses Wanted. DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 EAST WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19, 1876. The undersigned will purchase, until the required number is secured, from 11 o'clock s.m. until 10 o'clock p.m., as the Union Stock-Yards 500 first-class Cavalry Horses for the United States Army.
The horses must be of dark colors, sound in all particulars, quick and active, close coupled, well broken, is full flesh, from 15 to 15% hands high, from 5 to searold, and adapted in every way to the cavalry service.

No horse will be accepted unless fully up to the Randard.

Major and Quartermaster. U. S. Army. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.



Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

according to directions, will supplant this ompanion with a sweet and healthful one corrective, specially suitable for warm leaves the system strong to do its work o SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. CAMP MEETING.

CAMP-MEETING.

The Chicago District Camp-meeting at Desplainer ill commence on the 23d of August, 1876, and conlicommence on the 23d of August, 1876, and conuse eight days. Four regular trains each way on
a Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will stop at
e Camp-Grounds daily except Sunday. The fare
om Chicago will be 80 cents each for the round
p, and from all other stations half-fare by conset. Persons must procure tickets before startgorpay full fare on the train. On Sunday the
th, one train will leave Chicago at 8:45 a. m.,
d return leaving the Camp-Grounds at 5 p. m.
seengers will be required to show their tickets
the person in charge before entering the train.
Il baggage free.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. North German Lloyd.

the steamers of this Company will sail every Satur from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken tes of passage—From New York to Southampton adon, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; secon in, \$00, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freigh passage apply to OKLRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Line.

OFFICE OF THE COMPROLLER OF CURRENCY, }

NOTICE WARNINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1876. }

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have compared to the compare

MACHINERY. STEAM WARMING VENTILATING APPARATUS CRANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson-st.



REAL ESTATE.

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\$100 WILL BUY a beautiful lot, one block from depot, at La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly. Property shown

EXCURSIONS FOR ALL WHO

Leave my office to see the Lots every pleasant day at 7 and 10:30 in the morning and 4 o'clock in

DOWNER'S GROVE. on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail-road; is one of Chicago's most attractive and enterprising suburbs, being beautifully situated among hills and groves; has now about 1,000 inhabitants, and growing rap-idly; churches, schools, stores, etc., etc.

10-CENT TRAINS already on, and 5-cent trains will run shortly. COMMUTATION On This Road Very Low,

and TRAINS ALMOST EVERY HOUR.
Special evening trains during amusement
season. Sunday trains for those wishing to
attend church in the city.
DON'T FAIL to see these Lots before
buying elsewhere. It is the CHEAPEST
FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY in the market. I ALSO HAVE

40 Lots at Hyde Park - \$600 200 Lots at Desplaines - 200 40 Lots at Park Ridge - 200 400 Lots at Lake Side - - 100 300 Lots at Glencoe --- 100 700 Lots at La Grange - 100 800 Lots at Thornton - - 100 1.600 Lots at Homewood - 100

2,400 Lots at San Diego, Cal., 100 Remember that you get an Abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE.

IRA BROWN,

142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 4.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACK

Ratification Meeting, AT EXPOSITION BUILDING, CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1876.

GEN. SAMUEL F. CARY, Candidate for Vice President, and others, will address the meeting.

Torchlights and speaking at the Hotels in the evening. Railroad fares reduced.

COME ALONG TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

INTHE

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW. Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

FIRE CLAY FLUE LINING. FIRE - CLAY FLUE - LINING

ABTISTIC TAILORING. on all Garments ordered of us dur-ing July and August. HLY & CO.,

ARTISTIC TAILORS, Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st. INDEX MAPS.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S INDEXED MAPS.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

CAMPAIGN OUTFITS.

We are prepared to furnish complete outsits for Campaign Clubs at short notice. Uniforms, Banners, Transparencies, Flags, Badges, etc., etc.
A. G. SPÄLDING & BRO.,
118 East Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1876.

Violent Efforts to Suppress the Phelps Scandal in Missouri.

POLITICAL.

Money and Other Potent Arguments in Behalf of Vindication.

The Campaign Progressing at a Lively Rate Throughout Illinois.

Tom Ewing's Programme for the Canvass in Ohio. The Democracy of That State

Content with Tilden's Currency Views. He Is an Inflationist, and

The Greenbackers Getting Ready for a Demonstration To-Day.

They Can Support

Him.

They Propose to Make an All-Day and All-Night Love-Feast.

MISSOURI.

THE PHELPS SCANDAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—As the time for the opening of the campaign in Missouri approaches public interest in the Phelps scandal intensifies and there is now no room for doubt that the Democratic nominee for Governor will have to explain or step down. The charges published by the Globe-Democrat charges published by the Globe-Democrat several weeks ago, wherein Phelps was accused of an indecent assault on two ladies on board the steamboat Andy Johnson, have been so extensively published and republished by the country press throughout the State that the people have become thoroughly excited on the subject, and even a number of Democratic papers demand a satisfactory explanation from the honorable candidate. Phelps has heretofore maintained a stolid silence, in spite of the fact that many of his friends have clampered for fact that many of his friends have clamored for

IT IS KNOWN that, shortly after his lecherous exploit, Phelps sent a trusted friend to see Mrs. Long, one of the ladies who was assaulted, and whose clothing was badly torn in her efforts to escape to her state-room. This friend was commissioned to call on Mrs. Long and obtain from her a written statement exonerating Mr. Phelps from all criminal or unchaste motives in his ex-

ponents of Phelps, hearing that a vindicatory statement had been procured from Mrs. Long, went to work to expose

THE UNFAIR MANNER
of its procurement. To offset the statement in the hands of Phelps they obtained the proof or how Mrs. Long's signature was obtained, together with other valuable documents, all of which they hold in readiness to annihilate Mr. Phelps whenever he sees fit to make public the statement referred to. It is quite certain, however, that he will not attempt to use Mrs. Long's statement.
THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE were in session in this city to-day. It was thought by many that one of the objects of their meeting was either to whitewash their candidate for Governor, or call on him to explain. After the meeting of the Committee, however, the Secretary assured your correspondent that the scandal was not brought up officially, and that the work of the Committee consisted solely in the discussion of a plan for the fall campaign. Mr. Phelps was present at the meeting, and during the course of the afternoon remarked casually that charges impugning his chastity had been freely calculated, and he desired to announce to the Committee that

DURING A PUBLIC SPEECH

which he is announced to deliver at Easton,

the Committee that

DURING A PUBLIC SPEECH

which he is announced to deliver at Easton,
Buchanan County, Aug. 24, he would make a
full and satisfactory vindication. This occasion
will, therefore, be looked forward to with a
great deal of interest, though many are of
the opinion that Phelps, under the private advice of the Committee, will not refer to the
scandal. Those who are thoroughly familiar
with the case assert that

VINDICATION IS IMPRACTICABLE,
and that, sooner or later, the old man must
come down from the ticket, and that the more
he endeavors to clear away the spot from his
good name the bigger it will grow.

entire county is to be thoroughly canvassed, and bills are out for meetings in several townships during this and the next week.

Last Saturday evening the Hayes and Wheeler Club in Urbana held a meeting. A colored company of Hayes Guards were present from this city. The speaker, Capt. M. B. Thompson, was hooted, and the air fairly resounded with profanity and obscenity. Several Democrats assured those on the stand that, in case any other man was speaking, the crowd would subside. It is, however, the place to remark here, that not one of the leading Democrats attempted in the least to still the Confederate mob. Mr. Scroggs, the editor of the Gazette, of this city, and a gentleman respected by all, was induced to speak. He met with no better treatment than his predecessor, and, after calling attention to the fact that the men who wyre creating the disturbance were members of the "Reform party," and that, for an exhibition of Democratic intolerance of free speech, we did not have to go/to the Five Points in New York, nor to Alabama, he left the stand. As soon as the colored men started for home, they were assaulted with brickbats, stones, clubs, and dirt, and driven from the town. The Democrats are in dismay at the action of their dupes, who had been encouraged to break-up the meeting, but not to assault the "niggers." It has changed the current of public opinion in favor of the Republican party, and has cost the Democracy 200 votes at least. On Saturday night next the Hayes and Wheeler Guards from this city, both white and black, will parade in Urbana, and there will be Republican speeches without interruption.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

Apocial Disposet to The Tribuna.

Danville, Ill., Aug. 22.—A Greenback Convention was held here yesterday, to nominate county officers and caudidates for the State Legislature. About a handful of men assembled and went through the routine work of a Convention. A resolution was adopted to the effect that they would support no man for office who would not in turn vote for Greenback candidates, from Peter Cooper down to Coroner. A Committee was appointed to wait upon Charles Black, Demecratic-Greenback candidate for Cougress from the Fourteenth District, with the understanding that these outcasts would not support him unless he indorsed the Indianapolis platform. Black is losing strength all the time by the fuss between the Greenbackers and Democrats, and Cannon's increases correspondingly.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., Aug. 22.—Gov. Beveridge and Secretary of State Harlow inaugurated the campaign here to-night. The wigwam, a building 30 by 70 feet, beautifully decorated with flags, festoons, gand Chinese lanterns, was crowded to overflowing. It is estimated that there were at least 2,000 persons present. W. D. Stone, President of the Hayes and Wheeler Club of Gilman, presided. Gov. Beveridge made the opening speech of the evening, and his first speech in the State during the campaign. He spoke for two hours, was listened to with the closest attention, and was frequently applauded. Those who have heard him on former occasions pronounced his effort here to-night as one of his happiest and most forcible. Owing to the lateness of the hour Col. Harlow spoke but a few moments. He has already made nine speeches during this campaign. He told his audience of the great enthusiasm he has found everywhere in the Republican ranks, and felt condent that each day sees the party reunited and strengthened.

CHESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CHESTER.
CHESTER, Ill., Aug. 23.—The camp-fires of the campaign are beginning to spring up in all directions on every hill-top and in every valley a throughout the land of Egypt, and within the next two months the entire country hereabouts will become a seething, boiling caldron of mixed politics, but when sifted through the ballot-box will turn up largely in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

A Republican pole-raising occurred at Sparta Friday, Aug. 18. The Hon. J. E. Detrich, Judge William P. Murphy, John R. McFle, and other leading spirits made stirring speeches on the occasion, and a Hayes and Wheeler Club organized for the campaiga.

be relate-room. This friend was commissioned to call on Mrs. Long and obtain from her a written statement econerating Mr. Phelps from all criminal or unchast motives in his existing services and the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman, and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman and the procured the services of a policeman and the train west looped by the procured the services of a policeman and t

Congress. Being present at the Convention, he came forward and accepted the nomination.

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III., Aug. 22.—The LaSalle County Republican Convention, for the nomination of candidates for county officers and Representatives in the Legislature, and for the selection of seventeen delegates to the Seventh District Congressional Convention which meets at Morris on the 24th inst., was held in this city this afternoon. The Hon. Franklin Corwin was elected Chairman. Every one of the thirty-seven townships were fully represented. R. W. Holmes, of Ottawa, was nominated for Circuit Clerk; R. C. Stevens, editor of the LaSalle Press, for Sheriff; C. W. Denhard, editor of the only German paper in the county, for Recorder; Henry Mayo, of Ottawa, for County Attorney; D. R. Pettit, Ottawa, for County Attorney; D. R. Pettit, Ottawa, for Conner. The nominees for Representatives are L. B. Crooker, of Mendota, and Capt. S. M. Heslet, of Meridian. Two ballots were taken for Congressman, the last one resulting in 72 for Charles Blanchard, of Ottawa; 27 for Ralph Plumb, of Streator; and 4 for G. S. Eldredge, of Ottawa. Mr. Blanchard was declared the choice of the Convention for Congress, and the delegation to the Congressional Convention were instructed to vote for him. The ticket, as a whole, is considered a strong one, and will poll the full party vote. A meeting of the Haves and Wheeler Club was held in the evening in the new Republican wigwam, and was well attended.

\*\*PREBEORT.\*\*

\*\*Special Dispote to The Tribuna.\*\*

Significant in the case assert that with the case assert that vision for Congressional Convention were instructed to vote for him. The ticket, as a whole, is considered a strong one, and will poli the full party tote. A meeting of the Haves and Wheeler Club was held in the evening in the new Republican Convention, held in this city during the evening. The ball opens in earnest to-morrow. Gov. Beveridge and the following delegates were elegated to the Senatorial Convention. The Legislaiure the Hon. J. G. Cannon speak in Urbana in the afternoon, and in this city during the evening. The

ter; for Sheriff, J. R. Leigh; for State's Attorney, J. S. Cochran; for Coronor, J. Dean. The ticket is a strong one, and will command the united support of the Republican party. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Stephenson County, in delegate convention assembled, declare their continued confidence in the Republican party, which, having saved the country from traitors, should rule the country saved.

Resolved, That they cordially approve of the platforms, State and National, of the Republican party, and believe that reform and purity in the administration of the Government is only to be hoped for at the hands of the Republican party.

Resolved, That in the Hon. H. C. Burchard, the present able and honest member of Congress from this district, they recognize one whose splendid ability and honesty as a public man and a legislator is only equaled by his modesty and purity in nrivate life.

In the evening the first company of Hayes

private life.

In the evening the first company of Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men, under command of Capt. Williams, turned out in their bright, new uniforms for their first parade, and serenaded the Hon. J. M. Bailey, Republican candidate for Presidential Elector. Mr. Bailey made an able speech. It was their intention to also serenade the Hon. H. C. Burchard, but that gentleman was out of the city. Stephenson County is sure to give its old-time Republican majority in November.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. TOM EWING—THE CONTEST IN OHIO TO BE FOUGHT ON THE BAG-BABY ISSUE.

BABY ISSUE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—Here I met Gen.
Tom Ewing,—the same who, at the St. Louis
Convention, labored all night, in vain, with the
Committee on Resolutions, to secure the insertion of a Greenback plank in the platform; who fetched in the minority report on resolutions, and, despite hisses and cat-calls, read it to the Convention; and who was then supposed to have been sat-down-upon with squelching effect. But here he didn't in the least resemble an individual who had been flattened out. He had just returned from the Democratic Congres-sional Convention for this district, held at Lancaster, where he was nominated on the first bal-lot, by an overwhelming majority, over Wall-ing, the present incumbent. As this is a Dem-oeratic pocket-district, the majority for that ticket ranging from 4,000 to 5,000, he is

"Young Tom," as he is still called, enjoys the prestige of a name which his father, the great Whig leader, successively United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, and Senator again, made a house-hold-word throughout Ohio. It was "Old Tom" who adopted Gen. Sherman, then only "Cump" Sherman and a poverty-stricken orphan; and it was "Old Tom" who subsequently appointed

Sherman to his cadetship at West Point.
Young Tom—who, by the way, is now middle-aged—is a brainy fellow. As a stump-orator he has few superiors in the State. As Chief Jus tice of Kansas, he acquitted himself creditably. As a General in the Union army, he made a good record as a gallant soldier, and will find his place in the annals of the War as the author of "Order No. 11," directing merciless reprisal upon the communities that sheltered the Missouri Copperhead Bushwhackers; for which order, it may be remarked, the Anti-War Democracy Ohio have had to wrestle powerfully with them

Ohio have had to wrestle powerfully with themselves in order to forgive him. But it is not because of these things, but because he has made himself pre-eminently the CHAMPION AND EXPONENT OF GREENBACKISM, that he is to-day, in reality, the leader of the Ohio Democracy. Allen, despite his marvelous display of vigor last fall, is superannuated. Pendleton, though comparatively young, is worse than superannuated. In the tender leaf he was overtaken by nipping blight, and is politically factuat,—dead as is any long-ago-defeated-inhib-own-party candidate for the Presidency. By virtue of his brains, Ewing ranks both Allen and Pendleton. Thurman sacrificed his self-respect, and forfeited the respect of the rest of mankind, by his paltry trimming on the Currency issue, and pittable eating of his own words,—putting his hand to his mouth and his mouth in the dust before the Rag-Baby, as he did in his Mansfeld speech. This is his Congressional Mansfeld speech. This is

to the front to lead the Democratic canvass in Ohio, but to CRAM CROW DOWN THE THROATS OF THE TILDERINES, and to extort from them the declaration that they like it. In the Convention that nominated him for Congress, that was settled. "The platform of principles adopted by the St. Louis National Convention, as understood by the Democracy of Ohio, and as interpreted by the candidates for President and Vice-President,"—I quote the language of the resolution,—was indorsed. That, too, after a substitute had been offered simply indocaing "the platform and the letters of acceptance." Their construction of the platform was insisted upon by the Greenback-Democracy of this district, who, as well as the Democracy of the entire State, accept Tilden only upon the explicit understanding that his letter is a full surrender to the Greenbackers. And, in his speech accepting the nomination, Gen. Ewing served notice upon the Tildenites to that effect when he said:

"I stand on that question [the Currency] on the letter of acceptance of that great statesman, Samuel J. Tilden, which says, 'It is the duty of the Government to furnish such amount of currency as the wants of business require.' That is the National Democratic doctrine, and

THAT IS THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE."

Gen. Ewing told me that the Democracy were confident of carrying the State. He admitted that the vote last year was the largest ever polled in the State; that it would not be excelled this fall; and that then the Democracy were beaten by between 5,000 and 6,000 majority, and that was in an off-year, when that party invariably polls its heaviest vote. To the Ghegan law and the School question he attributed the Democratic defeat then. But he ignored the fact that the Temperance-crusade cost the Republican party the loss of Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton, and Toledo. As for the "Tilden-and-Reform" business, with a significant smile he said, "Oh! of course we shall talk about Reform a little;" but he admitted that northing would not every township in Ohio

I remarked to the effect that the Democracy of New York—the Democracy represented at St. Louis by August Belmont and Lieut.-Gov. Dorshelmer, and which nominated Tilden—on those issues was violently opposed to the Ohio

chants, manufacturers, tradesmen,—in fact, everybody but money-lenders,—are losing their fortunes from the fall of values consequent on the contraction of the currency, which the Resumption law makes inevitable, and of which we see only the beginning. Half the businessmen of Onice are on the ragged edge of bankrupter, and most of the other half are marching to it." And he continued in a tone significant of his own contempt of the "Tilden-and-Reform" ory, "To talk to them in this crisis of Administrative Reform is triffing. You might as well talk to a man, whose bouse is on fire, about an improved method of ventilating it."

The Tilden men at St. Louis, I reminded him, had refused to go with the Ohio Democracy upon this identical Currency issue. There was no need, in fact, to remind Gen. Ewing of that fact. At St. Louis he represented Ohio Democracy on the Committee on Resolutions, and the Tilden men made sharp issue with him, and pretended to declare for Hard Money.

"Hard Money or Soft Money," he replied, "is not the issue, and never was. All parties are for paper-money, which always was, and always will be, the bulk of our currency. The Democracy favor a Government money

WHICH COSTS THE PROPLE NOTHING.

Whether Mr. Tilden entertains that view, I don't know; but the only choice is between that paper-money and bank-paper. But Mr. Tilden has planted himself squarely against the Republican scheme of forced resumption. He also declares that no plan of resumption should be adopted which will disturb the business of the country by reducing the volume of the currency below the legitimate demands of trade. In short,"—and here the General struck the keynote of the Democratic canvass in this State,—"Mr. Tilden favors just that mode of resumption which we do him be supplyed to the feet of acceptance, and make our fight successfully, without retracting anything we have said or favored. Mr. Tilden, in his letter, favored contracting anything else in Ohio; that is the issue with the people. We can stand on Mr. Tilden's let

Discounteenty time seame with own and as sevenity of courts, it is out of the question for that issue to be avoided. In Ollo, the canarase between flavors are all to be avoided. In Ollo, the canarase between flavors are all to be avoided. In Ollo, the enters the success of Hayes last fall would have satisfied the Democrate of the should not be forgotion that the Democrate of the should not be forgotion that the Democrate of the should not be forgotion that the Democrate of the should not be forgotion that the Democrate of the should not be forgotion that the Democrate of the should not be forgotion that the Democrate of the should not be forgotion that the Democrate of the should not be forgotion that the Democrate of the should not be forgotion that the Democrate of the State. New Pofers, since \$150, no spiritude of the Popullican party then, by reason of the reaction generally-accepted estimate, about offices the should not be caused the Greenback leaves that the Greenback sentiment in Ollo, which it would be sheer folly to underrate. But the Greenback leaves the Greenback leaves that upon that question they can expect no accessions to their rank. Their reckoming here the should nove be cast against Gov. Hayes. But the only hope of the Democray—complete of the School question, the closency in this State the German-American vote for Tiden and the Ohlo Democray—Green of the School question, which was published over his official signature in his organ, the Catholic Pisiopraph, of the Carry Carr with Guizot, the celebrated Protestant statesman of France, that education can by no means be separated from religious influence. Therefore, while leaving your schools of our own, from which religion shall not be excluded, but he allowed to exercise the We claim the right on the silowed to exercise the We claim the right on the silowed to exercise the We claim the right on the pletch that we are a fulgious body in this free country, whose Constitution most solemnly guarantees the free exercise of religious belief to all its citizens, and the fullest personal freedom in regard to the dictates of conscience. Now, there is not a more essential or a more precious liberty than that of parents to educate their children in the manner which they think will make them happy for time and for eternity. Therefore, the Catholic people, with logical sequence, claim the protection of the Government, so as not to be molested in their schools, after each equence, claim the protection of the Government, so as not to be molested in their schools and the state of the Public School Fund is proportion to the number of pupits in their schools. But even this claim we are disposed to waive in your favor.

The italics are my own. They emphasize what gives significance to the Archbishop's that is, the explicit declaration that justice and equality would ENTILE THE CATROLICS TO A DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL, TOTA.

That right, which he asserts, he also waives. The question already is mooted: Why did he declare the right to only to vaive it? Was it to alliy the fears of the friends of the public schools, but even this claim we are disposed by the Senate, to rever probabliting a division of the Skteenth Amendment as proposed by the Senate, to rever probabliting a division of the School Fund is thus of the public schools, but they make the subject to stir up a deep feeling that the question of the School Fund is thus of the public as the right to a division of the Archbishop has, at all events, had effect to stir up a deep feeling that the questio

last fall to evade this question, which was not presented with such distinctnesss upon the Ghegan law as it is upon the Archbishop's letter. It couldn't be dodged then; I doubt if it can be now; and, if made, it will throughout the State add several thousand votes to the Republican ticket.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

publican ticket.

TOLEDO, O.

Special Disputch to The Pribens.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 22.—The Democratic County Convention of this (Lucas) county was held here to-day, and characterized by scenes of the wildest confusion. The conflict was between the adherents of Frank Hurd, present Representative from this district, and those of James M. Ashley, formerly Republican member from this district, but now a Democrat of the soft-money school. After a stormy session of five hours, the Hurd party carried off a complete victory, showing a strength of 52 to Ashley's 37. This will very probably give Hurd the nomination at the Convention which meets at Napoleon on Thursday next, as all the other counties, with the exception of Wood, favor his renomination. Carl Schurz is to speak in German here next Friday evening.

AROUND TOWN.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

In the Grand Pecific Hotel matters were quiet restrict the Grand recine Hotel matters were quite yesterday, and not much going on. Among those registered were P. Klein, editor Volksfreund, Aurora, Ill.; Attorney-General J. K. Edsall; K. W. Kerr, LaPorte, Ind.; G. A. Pfrangle, B. E. Robinson, Lewiston; William Lathrop, Rockford; A. C. Little, Aurora.

In regard to the Third District Congressional fight, it is understood that Gen. A. L. Chetlain will not be a candidate. He was waited on Monwill not be a candidate. He was water on Accordancy evening by a delegation of French-American citizens and urged to push his claims, but the General emphatically, though graciously, declined. He stated that while he would deem can citizens and urged to push his claims, but the General emphatically, though graciously, declined. He stated that while he would deem it an honor to represent the district in Congress, yet he did not like to go into an extensive and expensive canvass. If the Convention would unanimously tender the nomination then he might accept it, but not otherwise. But as that would not probably be the case, he did not feel at liberty to enter into a canvass. In regard to his military record, The Triburar was in error in some points as mentioned a few days ago. Gen. Chetlain was the first man to enlist in the State of Illinois, west of Chicago. He enlisted as a private April 16, 1861, and was elected Captain of a company on the 21st of the same month. On May 2, 1861, he was elected Liedtenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and commanded the regiment in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, and the advance and battle of

the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and commanded the regiment in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, and the advance and battle of Corinth. From November, 1863, to June, 1803, Gen. Chetlain commanded the post defenses of Corinth, and in December, 1863, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. From December, 1863, to August, 1864, he was superintendent of recruiting and organizing colored troops in Tennessee and Kentucky, and during that time he organized and disclipined 17,00 men. Gen. Chetlain never commanded a brigade of colored troops. In August, 1864 he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Major-General for his services in organizing colored troops. From December, 1864, to August, 1865, he was in command of the post defenses of Memphis, with 15,000 troops under his command. From October, 1865, to February, 1866, Gen. Chetlain commanded the Central District of Alabama, having his headquartera at Taladaga. He was mustered out February, 1866, his actual term of service having been four years and nine months.

After a few more speeches, the meeting ad-

After a few more speeches, the meeting adjourned.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Twelfth Ward Republican Club met last evening in the church corner of Warren avenue and Robey street, with Judge Polley in the chair, and Thomas A. Banning acting as temporary Secretary.

The Committee on Organization of Marching Clubs reported successful progress. Quite a number of new recruits were enlisted and uniforms provided for them.

Mr. R. E. Jenkins offered the following in regard to the primaries:

WHEREAS, It is the imperative duty of the Republican party to present the best possible candidates for the sufrages of the people at the approaching election; and

WHEREAS, The result can be best attained as well as harmony promoted by securing a fall expression of Republican voters in the choice of delegates to the nominating convention and

WHEREAS, The expression cannot be had at any primary where the polls are opened for only a few hours in the afternoon; therefore,

Resolved, That we request the Central Committee to direct the polls be opened at the primary meeting at 8 evick in the morning and kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Hon. L. L. Bond was then introduced, and showed the fictitious howl of the Democratic party for reform, which only meant that they wanted office. He showed up the record of the Democracy, which was only deceiving the people by its cries of reform and denunciations. He went through the St. Louis platform, and showed its utter shallowness on every important question. He described how Tilden and Hendricks had dodged all the important issues of the campaign. He alluded to the Hamburg butchery, and how Tilden said it would hurt his chances. He spoke of the cry of hard times, which he showed could not be laid to the door of the Republican party. The panics of 1837 and 1857 occurred during Democratic administration. Then the currency was swamped, but in the panic of '73 the Republican currency saved the country. The Democratic party depended upon its

some other brief addresses, the meeting adjourned.

\*\*PIPTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.\*\*

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward held a meeting at No. 185 Southport avenue last evening for the purpose of organizing Company B of Hayes Minute-Men. Company A, consisting of about 100 members, turned out in full uniform, and marched through the principal streets of the ward to the meeting, creating a fine appearance, and exciting the undisquised wonder of denizens of that part of the city. The meeting was called to order about 9 o'clock and C. Greiner made President. About forty men signified their desire to enlist in Company B by signing the roll. It was decided to postpone the election of officers until a future occasion. The meeting then adjourned.

\*\*PIPTEENTH WARD TILDENITES.\*\*

The few German Tilden men of the Fifteenth Ward met last evening at the corner of Hurburt and Menominee streets. A regular ward club was organized, and a man by the name of Ruhbaum elected Chairman. After deciding that it would be eminently advisable to organize a marching club of Tilden and Hendricks men in the ward, if a sufficient number of that persuasion could be found, the meeting adjourned.

persuasion could be found, the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Labor League was held Monday evening, at which John McGilvray, M. D. Flavin, and Mr. Taylor were nominated as candidates for legislative honors in their several districts. A committee of five was appointed to nominate candidates from the other city districts, to report at a future meeting.

The German-American Club.

The following members of the German-American Club are requested to meet at 8 o'clock this evening at Republican Headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets:

Dr. F. C. Hotz, Jacob Deutsch, J. Hoffmann, Emil Mcininger, J. Rosenberg, Henry Kerber, Fred Benzinger, Peter Almendinger, H. Wolff, Henry Laubenheimer, Christ. Groll, P. T. Tiedemann, Lorenz Brentano, H. Felsenthal, Dr. M. Mannheimer, H. Kenkel, Arthur Erbe, Henry Hafer, William Freund, Fred Letz, Fer d. B. Gindele, Theodore Newbarth, Charles Kozminski, Max Polachek, Charles Spoerri, John Schmahl, Frank Scheibel, Emil Wilkens, Louis Hutt, Hermann Eschenburg, R. Michaelis Louis Schaffner, A. Fiedler, Julius Rosenthal, John Lobstein, Stephen Deschauer, Joseph Zangerle, A. Boese, Henry Schlotthauer, William Greiner, Aug Singer, A. Podrasnik, J. Baumgarten, William Hausen, C. Foltz, Henry Spiel, Peter Schuttlam Hausen, C. Foltz, Henry Haus A. Boese, Henry Schlotthauer, William Greiner, Aug Singer, A. Podrasnik, J. Baumgarten, Will-iam Hausen, C. Foltz, Henry Spiel, Peter Schutt-ler, Louis Schultze, Aug Beck, Jacob Beiers-dorf, Henry Lamparter, Rudolph Rosenthal, Christopher Hotz, Charles Farnow, W. Loeb, Joseph Hubn, George Schuler, W. Loeb, Joseph Huhn, George Scheidig, Henry Greenebaum, Francis Lackner, G Prussing, C. Eigemann, John Feldkamp, L. Brauns, Anton
Hottinger, J. B. Gartemann, Michael Gernhardt,
Louis Wahl, George Knerr, A. Steinhaus, R. C.
Feldkamp, Caspar Butz, George Schneider,
M. Schmitz, Charles Nibbe, Christopher
Mamer, Louis Haas, M. Gottfried, L.
Gollhardt, John Reinwald, William Ruehl,
C. Tegtmeyer, A Junker, L. C. Huck, William
Floto, H. J. Christoph, Dr. F. Mahla, Gustav
Schmidt, John Foltz, John Buhler, William
Vocke, H. Vogler, Henry Biroth, James Lengacher, J. Gross, William Hessemer, Ernst
Prussing, William Clettenberg, George Kolbe,
Adolph Loeb, H. Lehnert.

HOW GEN. JOSEPH HAYES WAS CAPTURED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—As you have corrected the story of Gen. R. B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for President, being captured in the Way for the Union calls of the rest of the President of the P War for the Union only so far as to mean Gen. Joseph Hayes, commanding regular brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps, I, as a participant in the battles of the 19th, 20th, and 21st of Second Division, Fifth Corps, I, as a participant in the battles of the 10th, 20th, and 21st of August, 1864, beg leave to tell your readers that Gen. Joseph flayes, with about 500 of the regulars, at the extreme right of the line, on the Weldon Railroad, was attacked front, flank, and rear, doubled up, and thrown back on the Fifth, One Hundred and Fortieth, and One Hundred and Forty-Sixth New York Infantry, and the Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery. The General, having rallied most of his men and going forward and charging, was surroundee. Our own artillery starting to fire along the railroad right among his men, he had to surrender and follow the rebels under shelter. The artillery fire from the Yellow Tavern (where the whole corps artillery was massed) cut off his retreat and forced the other regiment back close to the tavern, till there were only portions of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York and the Fifteenth New York heavy left in the temporary works. Mixed up with them were as many Rebels that sought the same shelter, and had to stay there, as they were unable to move backwards or forwards. Gen. Q. K. Warren stopped the artillery fire and gave us and the Johnnie's a chance to run into our lines.

Gen. R. E. Ayres, commanding the Second Division, can tell if Gen. Hayes' decimated brigade did not bring in more prisoners than it lost in killed, wounded, and captured.

THOMAS RICHARDS, Company D, 15th New York Heavy Artillery, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Corps.

Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Corps.

THE REMICK SCHEME.

To the Editor of The Tribume.

LaGrange, Ill., Aug. 22.—Without intending it, you are doing injustice to the Hon. J. R. Doolittle in saying, or intimating, that he is in any way or in the least degree responsible for the Remick papers. The facts are these:

For nearly two years and until recently I have been a clerk in his office. During all that time his mail was delivered at the office by a carrier. He had no box at the Post-Office whatever. The story coming from Milwaukee to the Times that he "good naturedly consented that Remick's letters should be put in his box," is as absurd as faise. About the middle of July last Mr. Wendell A. Anderson, of LaCrosse, Wis., asked me to go with him to obtain a box at the Post-Office in Chicago, in the name of F. A. Remick, whom Mr. Anderson represented to be a man in his employ in Wisconsin, and he requested me to take from the box and forward to him at La-Crosse from time to time any letters addressed to Mr. Remick. We took lock drawer No. 536, and I forwarded such letters until the forepart of August, when, being absent from the city two or three days, I gare the box-key to the messenger boy. After my return I remained in the office until about the 11th of August, when I left the office. The 14th of August, when I left the office. The 14th of August, when I left and provide the box and brought some of those letters to the office, and Judge Doolittle's attention being then first called to the matter, he made inquiries about it, and said he feared it was an imposition, or a trick, and that he did not want any one in the office to have anything to do with it.

He directed the boy not to go to the Post-Office, and advised me to have nothing to do

rith it.

He directed the boy not to go to the Postoffice, and advised me to have nothing to do
with it.

From my knowledge of the facts I have every
cason to believe that Judge Doolittle had no
knowledge whatever of the arrangement be-

tween myseif and Mr. Anderson, or of his having any box in the Post-Office, or of the Remick circular to the Postmasters in Wisconsin, until his attention was thus called to it, when he condemned it altogether, and gave the directions I have stated. As to myself, I never read the Remick circular, nor did I know its contents until I saw one published in a newspaper. Mr. Anderson told me that it was some scheme to get the names of doubtful Democrats and Republicans in Wisconsin through the Postmasters, for the purpose of sending documents to them.

For this scheme Judge Doolittle had no responsibility whatever. E. G. GREENMAN, Jr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAPORTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 22.—The Republican wigwam question is settled, and the construc-tion of the building commenced. It will be an immense structure, and will hold probably 4,000 people. It is located on the corner Monroe and Jefferson streets. It will be ready for occupancy Friday evening, when the Hon.

ADRIAN, MICH.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 22.—A splendid meeting gathered up at short notice is now absorbing sound Republican doctrine from the lips of the Hon. J. C. Burrows, the soldier and eloquent ex-Congressman of Kalamazoo, at Bennett's Park. The music, torches, and fireworks, coupled with the enthusiasm of the people, make the scene a marked contrast to the dingy crowd in waiting at Dean's Opera-House, two squares off, to listen to L. H. Sauisbury, a Hudson lawyer, whose apostacy from Republicanism has given him temporary notoriety.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 22.—The political campaign has now opened here with a vim on both sides.

At Huntington to-day Blue-Jeans Williams made one of his characteristic speeches to a moderate crowd.

The Republican Congressional Convention is called to meet here Wednesday, Aug. 30. As this district is overwhelmingly Democratic, there are no aspirants for the nomination.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Counties of Allen, Adams, and Wells will meet the same day. After the Conventions have adjourned the Republicans will hold a mass-meeting, to be addressed by Gen. Ben Harrison and the Hon. Will Cumback.

The same evening the Democrats will hold a meeting, with the Hon. David Turple, of In-

the Hon. Will Cumback.

The same evening the Democrats will hold a meeting, with the Hon. David Turpie, of Indianapolis, as orator.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22.—Omar D. Conger, of Port Huron, was to-day renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh District.

District.

OHIO CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 22.—The Hon. John H.
Hudson, of this city, was to-day nominated for
Congress by acclamation by the Democratic
Congressional Convention at Clyde.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 22.—The Republicans
of the Ninetcenth District, in convention at
Warren, O., renominated the Hon. James A.
Garfield for Congress by acclamation. The
Hon. B. F. Wade was unanimously chosen as
District Presidential Elector.

LAFATETTS, IND.

darfield for Congress by acclamation. The Hon. B. F. Wade was unanimously chosen as District Presidential Elector.

LAPAPETTS, INC.
Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

LAPAPETTS, INC. Aug. 22.—This evening the Republicans of this city had a rousing rally at the Opera-House. The Hayes and Wheeler Guards were out in full force. The colored Hayes and Wheeler Guards, numbering about 100 torches, made their first appearance. The force was led by Laird's band, and paraded the principal streets, and escorted the Speaker, Judge B. K. Higginbotham to the Opera-House. The was well filled with an attentive auditence. A number of persons occupied seats by invitation on the stage who voted for William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, for President, and now propose to cast their votes it, his grandson for Governor of Indiana. Judge Higginbotham spoke two hours, and ably discussed the difference existing between the two main political parties, and the claims each had upon the people to the title of reformers. The record of the principal candidates was closely scanned. The Judge is a pleasant speaker, holds his tudience well, and has a vein of good humor which crops out frequently in his remarks. He was often interrupted with applause. He has enlisted for the war, and is getting well warmed to his work. He intends to divest the bitter Tilden pill of its the Intends to divest the bitter Tilden pill of its the Intends to divest the bitter Tilden pill of its the Intends to divest the bitter Tilden pill of its the Intends to divest the bitter Tilden pill of its the Intends to divest the bitter Tilden pill of its the Intends to divest the bitter Tilden pill of its the Intends to divest the bitter Tilden pill of its quota that it was finally determined to retain him, much to the disgust of many because of the very had sold to re-enter the combination, and adhere to the company had entered the cash was cones for in advance of its quota that it was finally devenue to the combination of the Democratic party in this State. There ha

to retain him, much to the disgust of many Democrats in this city. A resolution was adopt-ed adding Gen. George B. Smith and Col. Will-lam F. Vilas, of this city, to the Executive Com-

MICHIGAN POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 22.—The following Senatorial nominations have been made by the Republicans: Seventh District, P. B. Loomis, of Jackson; Eighth, William Cook, renominated; Fifteenth, D. R. Cook; Nineteenth, F. H. Rankin, editor of the Flint Citizen; Twentieth, Arthur L. Canfield, of Mt. Ciemens.

The Genesee County Republican Convention instructed its Legislative candidates, if elected, to favor Mr. Ferry's re-election to the United

instructed its Legislative candidates, if elected, to favor Mr. Ferry's re-election to the United States Senate.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 22.—Gen. B. H. Bristow, Luke P. Poland, and others to-day addressed one of the largest and most enthusizatic Republican meetings ever held in this State. Ter thousand strangers were in the city.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—An election for the adoption or rejection of what is known as the "Scheme and Charter," was held here to-day. The former is a proposition to separate the city from the county, with distinct Governments for each. The latter is a new organic law for the city. The vote was light, and not enough returns are yet in to determine definitely the result. It is believed, however, that both questions carried in the city, but whether by a sufficient majority to overcome the opposition in the country, cannot be stated at this writing, 11 o'clock.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 22.—A special to the American announces the nomination of W. W. Garth by the Democrats for Congress from the Eighth Alabama District on the 126th ballot.

KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 22.—The Hon. John Caldwell was nominated to-day for Congress in the Third District on the first ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch is The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22.—The effort of the Sentinel to create a sensation by the publication of Gen. Kilpatrick's letter to Gov. Hayes, and sending it to all the Democratic papers in the country, was a disastrous failure. It did not even occasion a ripple of excitement, for it contained nothing that could be construed into meaning a corrupt use of money. That it did not have any such meaning is proved conclusively by the fact that the writer made no effort to destroy it; but, not being satisfied with its composition, merely crumpled it up and threw it into the waste-basket in the reading-room of the hotel. It was fished out of that by some one who knew the General by sight and saw the action, and by him given to the Sentinel. A joint canvass has been

DELUDED BIRDS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 21.—Mr. J. B. Fenton, of Flint, has furnished his new house with of Fint, has furnished his new house with plate-glass of such exceeding transparency that, to the unpracticed eye of the birds that disport themselves in the neighborhood, it is quite invisible; and Mr. Fenton has picked up no less than fourteen feathered songsters which have killed themselves by flying against the windows. Among them was a beautiful canary.

Special Correspondence of The Tribine.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 21.—The State Commission of Michigan have received two offers to purchase the State building at Philadelphia,—one from a wealthy old gentleman of Philadelphia, and one from a sea-shore gentleman of leisure, to be transported in sections for a summer "cottage by the sea." The ladies' parlor in this building is 19x31, and the floor is covered with an American brussels carpet, the wool raised and spun in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 22.—John T. Alexander, the famous Cattle King of the Mississippl Valley, died at his home, near Alexander,

HARD COAL.

The Great, Grinding Anthracite Monopoly Busted for the Nonce.

Five Hundred Thousand Tons to Be Sold at Auction Next Tuesday.

The Quarreling Extortionists (Poor Souls!) Apprehensive of Immediate Ruin.

Bellef that the Vampires Will Eventually Get a Firmer Hold on the Public.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Board of Control of the Associated Coal Companies met yester-day afternoon at the Coal and Iron Exchange to consider the present position of the combina-tion. Representatives of several companies were present, as follows: Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware & Hudson Cana Company; Samuel Sloan, of the Delaware, Lack-awanna & Western Railroad; John Taylor hnston, President of the New Jersey Central Railroad: Mr. Parrish, of the Lehigh & Wilkes barre Company; Mr. Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania barre Company; Mr. Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania Company; Franklin B. Gowan, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company; A. Pardee, of the Lehigh Valley operators. The meeting was held with closed doors, and lasted about forty minutes, at the end of which it was stated that the Association had been dissolved.

Members were reticent as to the proceedings, the critical that the debate had been calm and but said that the debate had been calm and without heat. Mr. Gowan, it was stated, presented a preamble reciting the history of the combination for the past two years, the assurances of the Lehigh Valley operatives that the compact would be carried out to the letter, a reiteration of this agreement after violating pledges once, and the inability of such operatives to pay the penalty accompanying. A esociation.

Following the resolutions came the ann ment that four strong companies—the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson, the Philadelphia & Reading, and the Pennsylvania Company—had agreed to combine and sell at public auction,

two companies take the consequences.

The effect of the breaking of the combin had been generally discounted by leading operators, but the street at large thought there might be a compromise, and, as a consequence,

the compact. The sale of 500,000 tons next week is intended to be the first chastisement. It is thought that many of the weaker operators will be crippled, if not ruined, by the coal war which has been started by the dissolution of the combination.

\*\*To the Western Associated Press\*\*

New York, Aug. 22.—The Evening Post says: "At a meeting of the coal combination to-day, the combination was broken up. Five hundred thousand tons of coal are to be sold at auction next Tuesday, on account of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company; the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Pennsylvanis Coal Company;"

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 22.—The announcement of the disruption of the great coal combination caused considerable excitement in this vicinity, and a great deal of uneasiness is manifested in the mines as to the ultimate result. It is generally conceded that there will be a decline in the price of coal and a corresponding reduction in miners' wages. They have latterly been making only half time, and in some instances only one-third time, and with the near approach of winter there is presented a gloomy outlook. Individual operators will suffer severely, and it is predicted they will not be able to continue business should the price of coal decline below that maintained by the combination.

THE WHISKY PROSECUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—Under instructions from the Attorney-General, all pending whisky prosecutions are to be taken up and disposed of at the next terms of courts having disposed of at the next terms of courts having them in charge. There are a number of persons under indictment who have not yet been put on trial. These are to be arraigned as soon as possible. In the cases of those who have pleaded guilty, the District-Attorneys will be instructed to move for sentence. This action will be in a creation of the cases of the court of the cases of th bring up questions of immunity. It is believed that a considerable number are claiming to have received immunity who will
be unable to show that they every
had any understanding that they were
to receive it with any one authorized to act for
the Government. There is no foundation for the report of an intention to press for the sentence of those to whom any promises of immunity were made by officers of the Government or special counsel, nor is it the purpose of the Attorney-General to demand any unusual evidence of immunity having been promised. The statement of special counsel will be accepted. The object is to have all the cases disposed of, and to make sure that no one escapes either trial or sentence under false pretenses. Before the next term of court in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukce. full instructions will be sent the District-Attorneys and special counsel by the Attorney-General.

Emory Storts left for Chicago to-night. He has been employed by the Government in connection with the further prosecution of the whisky cases.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued orders reducing the pay of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue 6 per cent, and also reducing the pay of Gaugers to the maximum of \$5 per day. the report of an intention to press for the sen-

THE LATE M. C. KERR.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrived here this mor

statives Sayler and Cox did not accor

Representatives Sayler and Cox did not accompany the party.

Long Branch, Aug. 21.—The following has just been received from the President:

It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. A man of great intellectual endowments, large culture, great probity and earnestness in his devotion to the public interests, has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been recently called. The body over which a been of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private worth and the services of a pure and eminent character.

(Signed)

By the President: John L. Cadwallader, Acting Secretary of State, Washington, Aug. 21, 1876.

Indianapolis, Aug. 22.—The remains of Mr. Kerr will arrive here to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, and be forwarded immediately to New Albany. Gov. Hendricks, the State officers, and a party of prominent citizens will meet the cortege at Greenfield, and accompany it to this city. A large party, including the Governor, will attend the funeral Thursday.

CRIME.

MISCEGENATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Aug. 22.—A low white man name Felix Burke was married to a negro woman in Jefferson City nine weeks ago, since which time he has lived three weeks with his father-in-law at a negro town north of Georgetown, in Pettis County. Last night some persons unknown called him out of the house and, under cover of the darkness, shot him twice. Six buckshot were planted in his right arm, and the second shot took off his thumb. shot took off his thumb. He then got an old gun that was in the house, cock-ed it with his teeth, and blazed away into the crowd. He then dropped the gun and fled to Sedalia, arriving there about 4 o'clock this morning. The parties who made the assault were masked. Burke's negro wife swore out a warrant for the arrest of several parties. Three young men were arrested this evening on suspicion, and gave bonds for their appearance to-morrow morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 22.—A part of the army of tramps, who were recently reported as nfesting the eastern part of the State reached here yesterday and have commenced their dep-redations. Two dwellings were entered in the outskirts of the city last night by them, and outskirts of the city last night by them, and valuables to the amount of about \$300 stolen. Three tramps, about 9 o'clock last night, requested a farmer named W. Benton, who was driving a team about 2 miles out of the city, on his way home, to let them ride, which he did. They had proceeded but a short distance when the tramps attacked him from behind, beat him the tramps attacked him from behind, beat him till he was senseless, robbed him of all the money he had, \$30, and left him for dead. Ben-ton in the course of the night recovered suf-ficiently to crawl to a house near by, where he now is. His condition is critical. During the attack the horses took fright, capsized the wagon, and ran away. No arrests as yet.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 22.—A convict named Joseph Cunningham, who was sentenced from Bond County in September, 1874, to three years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for larimprisonment in the State Penitentiary for lar-ceny, escaped this forencon. He was detailed in charge of an officer to assist in digging a grave in the cemetery, east of the prison, for a convict who had died a day or two previous, and asked permission of the officer, E. J. Welch, to go into the adjacent bushes. This was granted, and since then Welch has seen nothing of his charge, but is probably anxiously awaiting his return. Cunningham is 23 years of age, not a very desperate character, and has relatives liv-ing in Cincinnati.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 22.—S. D. Greene, late of Troy, N. Y., claims to be a forger of fifteen years' experience. He wanted a pal, and supposed he had one engaged. Said pal arranged to sell him out, and persuaded him to forge a check for \$450 on Mr. Keith, of this city, and present it at Muligan's Bank. The bank officers were posted. Greene came this morning, presented a skillfully forged check, which weuld not have been suspected had they not been warned. As soon as presented, however, an officer fastened upon him, and he is now in jail. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINERS MURDERED. Richmond, Pa., states that two miners (James Martin and Peter McCaffrey) were attacked by a crowd of Mollie Maguires yesterday afternoon. They were beaten with bludgeons, stabbed with knives, and treated to a shower of bullets. McCaffrey was killed outright, and Martin was so terribly injured that he died in a short time.

STABBED. STABBED.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

PBORIA, Il., Aug. 22.—In a dispute this afternoon, Philip Chou stabbed his partner, Morris Seimbach, near the heart with a small pointed instrument used in their trade, inflicting a wound which rendered Seimbach unable to speak since, and which is expected to prove fatal. Chou is under arrest. The parties were engaged in the manufacture of bird-cages.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 22.—Some days ago a man named Vance cloped from New London, Ind., with the wife of a Mr. Dover. The latte pursued the guilty couple to this city, when he found that the scoundrel had deserted her. The unfortunate woman was taken to her home by a forgiving husband.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 22.—The annual fair of the Morgan County Agricultural Association opened in this city to-day. The exhibition is fully up to the standard, and in some departments much in advance of previous years. The display of horses, sheep, swine, and poultry is very fine. There is but one exhibition of short-horns,—Potts & Sons, of this city, of short-horns,—Potts & Sons, of this city,—but they have the best herd ever shown here. The attendance to-day was the largest ever enjoyed by the Society on its opening-day, the special attraction being a drill by the best erganized military company for a silk regulation flag. The prize was won by the Jacksonville Light Guards. There was also a contest for a \$300 prize by the best brass band. Four bands competed, from Jacksonville, Virginia, Chapin, and Winchester, the last receiving the premium.

The weather is very delightful, the roads good, and a large attendance seems probable throughout the week.

LINCOLN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LINCOLN, III.A. Mus. 22.—The Fair is a success. Racing commenced at 3 o'clock. Lady Guest won the 2:35 race, Princeton second, and Maxey third; best time, 2:38½. Lambert won a mile dash, Whipsaw second; time, 1:45½. Princess won the three-quarters dash; time, 1:29¼. Another mile dash was won by Dick Oglesby.

WASHINGTON ITEM.

WASHINGTON ITEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—An examination of the appropriations for public buildings shows that much more damage will result from crippling appropriations than was at first supposed. Among the more serious results to a large class of workmen and artisans is the general discharge which must take place on account of the cessation of work long before the usual working season closes.

washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—The remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrived here this morning from Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, at 6:15, accompanied by Mrs. Kerr and her son, Representatives Milton Sayler, S. S. Cox, H. Casey Young, and Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House.

The body is incased in a casket covered with black cloth. The moldings are of heavy plate, and there are six heavy-plated massive handles on the sides. The cover is of plate glass, and extra cover of black cloth and silver-plated mountings fits over the glass. The interior is lined with white silk and satin.

Upon the arrival of the party in Washington, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson took charge of the remains of Mr. Kerr and had them removed to a special car. A detail of six men of the Capitol police were placed on guard. The outer cover of the casket was removed and the body laid in state until 10:30 this forenoon. During the morning a number of Mr. Kerr's friends and others visited the depot to view his remains. At 11:30 the casket was closed, and at 11:50 the funeral party, with the remains, left for New Albany, Ind., via Harrisburg and Indianapolis.

instructions Under Which the Sioux Commission Will Proceed.

The Savages Must Submit Unconditionally to the Terms Proposed;

And Remove to the District of Country Selected for Them.

The Sioux Send a Warlike Message to the

Canadian Blackfeet.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is engaged in completing instructions to the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of carrying out the law in re-gard to the removal of the Sioux Indians to the Missouri River. They are not yet finished, but Missouri River. They are not yet finished, but are, so far, very precise, firm, and straightforward, reflecting the views of the President largely, as expressed by him orally to the Commissioners. This is evidenced in the emphatic direction, after quoting the law of Congress. that no promise shall be made to Indians that anything will be done for them as a result of the deliberations now had with them until submitted to the President and confirmed by Congress. deliberations now had with them until submitted to the President and confirmed by Congress. One very distinct and creditable injunction is specified that no stipulations for the payment of money are to be made, but they are to be assured that guarantees will be carried out for feeding, clothing, and teaching them so as to make them self-sustaining. Secretary Chandler will refuse to give the Indians rations until they consent to reserve to such soft on the Missouri

feeding, clothing, and teaching them so as to make them self-sustaining. Secretary Chandler will refuse to give the Indians rations until they consent to remove to such point on the Missouri River as the President may select. They are to give up the Black Hills entirely, and to remove as far as possible away from them. The success of the Commissioners with the Sioux will depend largely, it is felt by the officials, upon the pending hostilities, which, if terminating in defeat, punishment, and capture, or the driving in of the Indians, will be followed by a disposition among the hostiles as well as the Reservation Indians to accept the most equitable terms proposed to them by the United States Government.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The instructions to the Sioux Commission appointed under the present act of Congress, are nearly completed. One of the most important subjects of the negotiation is that represented by the fifth clause of the instructions, and the President is strongly impressed with the belief that the agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self-supporting is one which shall provide for their removal at as early a day as possibl to the Indian Territory. They must depend for their support mainly upon the cultivation of the Soil, and their own country is quite unfit for that purpose. The superior climate and soil of the Indian Territory, and the fact that that Territory is forever secured to the Indian people, should afford strong inducements for the Indians cannot now live upon their reservations without the sid of the Government, and it is under no obligation to continue its supplies of food. While no money considerations should be offered them as an inducement for any undertaking on their part, it is believed that the Government will willingly furnish them subsistence, medical assistance, and schools, until they can care for themselves, in case of their removal to the Indian Territory; if, however, they decline to agree to such re decline to agree to such removal, they should be informed that they will be obliged to go to the Missouri River to receive such supplies as shall be provided under any future act of Con gress and treaties with them now in force.

THE BLACKFEET.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 22.—Inspector Short-cliffe, at present at Winnipeg, states that the Sioux now on the war-path against the United States not long ago sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet, and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep peace, but would not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message in return that, when they had finished with the Americans, they would cross over and capture the Blackfoot country. The latter wanted to know if they would be assisted by the Mounted Police, and the officer in charge assured them that they would be protected. The Blackfeet said they could muster 2,000 warriors if any trouble

THAT SAME OLD STORY.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 18.—Two Shoshones arrived here at 11 o'clock to-might, having come directly from Gen. Terry's camp. They report

directly from Gen. Terry's camp. They report that Terry has had a big fight with the Sloux, and that he whipped them, killing between 600 and 700, and losing nearly 300 men himself.

Cheyenne Leader, Aug. 19.

A dispate from Sali Lake states that a number of signal-fires are seen in the mountains north of Ogden. They are interpreted by the Indians as signal-fires built by the Shoshones; also indicating that a big fight has been had with the Sioux, and that the Shoshone Chief, Washakie, has been victorious.

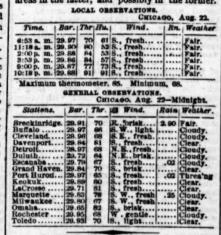
A SENSIBLE ORDER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.-The following order was sent to-day to nearly all the Indian Agencies by the Indian Commissioner: Agencies by the Indian Commissioner:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—You are advised that all sales of arms or ammunition to either whites or Indians by parties holding licenses as Indian traders issued by this office must be stopped instantly. You will so notify your traders, and will be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If an instance of such violation occurs, you will revoke the license of the offending party, and report the case to this office for further action.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—1 a. m.—In the Ohio Valley and Lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing southeast to southwest winds, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas in the latter, and possibly in the former.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.



OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Aug. 22.—Steamships Donan, from New York, and Parthia, from Boston, arrived

to this country by the Chinese Governmeach to remain for fifteen years, to receithorough academic, collegiate, and professieducation, for which the Chinese Governmeas appropriated \$1,500,000. They will rein the city till Thursday night, and the trip cost about \$2,000.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL FALL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNBAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 22.—A fatal dent occurred at about 11 a. m. yesterday in the town of Plymouth, near Medicine Lake. A number of mechanics were engaged upon a new church building in course of erection when a defective staging gave way, precipitating them to the ground a distance of 30 feet. A man named Denatering was instantly killed, another, named Hermann, seriously, perhaps fatally injured, and two others had broken bones and severe bruises.

DROWNED.

NEW YORE, Aug. 22.—Henry Roades and William Bell, aged 21 and 23 years, were drowned this morning by the upsetting of a boat in the

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 22.—The body of Simon Mandelbaum, of Detroit, who fell overboard from the steamer Northwest, while on his passage from Detroit to this city about three months ago, was washed ashore at Vermillion, O., last night.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Especial Disputch to The Tribuna.

Lincoln, Neb. Aug. 22.—This morning John W. Middleton, a conductor on the Burlington t Missouri Railroad, was killed while attempting to walk or the statempting to walk or the ing to walk on the outside of a tender while the engine was in motion. He fell across the track and the engine passed over him, crushing both thighs to fragments. Amputation was performed, but he died in three hours.

DIED OF STARVATION. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The steamship Frisia, from Hamburg, reports that on 17th saw a Spanish schooner in distress. Found her to be Joaquins, from San Domingo for Havre. Took off the Captain, one sailor, and a passenger. The rest of the crew, five in number, were reported dead of staryation.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 22.—At Wyoming Jones County, last evening, Charles H. Leffing well, a prominent merchant of that place, and a son of Judge Leffingwell, of Chicago, was in-stantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while prairie-chicken hunting.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PARKHURST'S SERMON To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Nogood, intelligent Christian can censure your correspondent "E. R.," the Jew, for expressing himself so plainly in this day's TRIBUNE. He does not manifest anything of the belligerent that the Reverend Doctor has shown, but writes kindly, and, no doubt represents the feelings of all peaceable, law abiding Jews, particularly in his closing sen tence: "With a spirit of 'true' Christianity, tolerance, and liberality of mind, on all sides, tolerance, and liberality of mind, on all sides, there is room enough for us all—and millions more—in this country, allowing each sect to worship their God according to their own religious conviction." The Parkhurst edict, however, has gone forth that "people of other nations and beliefs may come here and submit to the Christian religion; when they will not, they must "stay away." Doesn't that beat the last Ultramontane sentiment out? What in Catholicism is bolder than that? I have felt sorry and chagrined that a Christian minister of Chicago should publicly express such views as Mr. Parkhurst has in that notable sermon, which is radical in the extreme, for many such would stir up red-hot anger and strife where only good will and peace would exist.

The Jews desire and pray, no doubt, for the day when all nations under heaven shall adopt their belief. The Catholics, we all know how faithfully and zealously they work for the spread of their religion. They leave no stone unturned. And all good Christians pray to God every day to hasten the time when all nations and people shall acknowledge Carist, from the least to the

to hasten the time when all nations and people shall acknowledge Christ, from the least to the shall acknowledge Christ, from the least to the greatest.

America has become mighty in very name and in very deed. With hearts brim full of patriotism, we celebrate this Centennial year, and the kindly-disposed, intellectual Jew is right. We do point with pride to the declaration that here "all shall worship God according to the with pride to the declaration that here "all shall worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences." Then does Mr. Parkhurst express this sentiment and that of ministers generally in this city and our country? I am one who would guard tenderly our public schools, and feel grieved because God's Holy Word is cast out from them, believing, as I do, that many are deceived in relation to the great truth that relates to this, but that God is bound to take care of it, and will restore it in His own good time. Mr. Parkhurst, in speaking of the murder of Hanford by Sullivan, says that all "Rome may how! that she was the inspiration of that bloody deed,"—which all good Christians and Catholics deplore. New York City itself is an Ultramontane metropolis. Tilden, the candidate for the next Presidency, is an Ultramontane. What are you going to do about it? and who is to do it? How is Beelzebub to be kept out of politics and religion? By agitating war? No. All say "Let us have peace!" but when men turn hither and thither believing that the ruling of the nations is alone in their hands, they forget God, and that His word must be established. His hand will protect and care for His own true Church. Depend upon it, no evil-disposed nor misguided people can wrench it from His powerful arm. "Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is as high as Heaven, what canst thou God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is as high as Heaven, what canst thou will received and the deceiver are His. He increaseth the nations and destroyeth them; He enlargeth the nations and destroyeth them; He enlargeth the nations and straighteneth them; He enlargeth the nations and destroyeth them; He enlargeth the nations and destroyeth them; He enlargeth the nations and straighteneth them; He enlargeth the nations and straighteneth them." A later than Job has said at any cost "Let us have peace."

the nations and straighteneth them." A fater than Job has said at any cost "Let us have peace."

"MAUDLIN SENTIMENT."

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—In Monday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, some writer too cowardly to give his name gives what he calls a "few words of plain prose" as a remedy, etc. In reply to the heartless question, "Why should we?" (referring to the woman astray) I would say we have many reasons why we should pity the woman astray, as well as the little ofe lost. First, common numanity. Second, Woman ought to show as much kindness to her own sex as men show to theirs. A case in point that came under my own observation was this: A fallen man was raised from the lowest depths of degradation to a place of emolument and honor. Now, if this fallen man had found in men his enemy he never could have survived the fall. But, thanks to the spirit of humanity that still exists in the heart of men, this man was saved by his own sex,—men, mark you, who kept hourly watch of his every word and action, taking him kindly by the hand, and supporting his weak, faltering footsteps, by day and by night. Kind friends were around his path until they were certain that he was safe from danger of a second fall. Then they gave him kindly words of encouragement to go on the road to fame and fortune. To-day be fills with honor the office of Judge in the Supreme Court of a neighboring State. Here is an example that should be emulated by every woman towards those of her own sex less fortunate than herself; and instead of asying, "It is right" for "woman fallen to find her greatest enemy in woman," should the fallen woman not rather find a friend and words of encouragement, with acta of kindness, until she is placed beyond the reach of danger! Thirdly, granting that fallen men are such from the allurements of women, then it follows that fallen women have been led from the path of rectitude by men, and clasp in friendship the hand of her destroyer? From the tone of that communication I infer that the writer is a w

foundation of a universal brotherhood with the sovereignty of Christ. Buddha and the Pope, the Rationalist and the Mormon, may come here and live while they submit to Christ. When they will not do this, they must stay away.

live while they submit to Christ. When they will not do this, they must stay away.

First—The Bible not only must not, but it will not, go back in our public schools.

Second—This is not a Christian Republic at all. It is not more a Christian Republic than the State of Illinois is a Christian State. Neither Christ nor the Christian system of religion have ever been acknowledged or recognized in any way, shape, or manner by either, and it's an absurdity to call them such.

Third—The fathers laid nothing of the kind and I challenge Mr. Parkhurst for the proof. The fathers in laying the foundation of this Government exercised the greatest care and watchfulness lest, by some oversight, the acknowledgment of some certain religious be lief, or the sovereignty of some certain religious teacher, should creep in and become a part of the structure. This is not my say-so alone. All history confirms the statement; and thank to the framers of this Government for their ceal and fidelity in this respect, for if anything of the kind be incorporated in the foundation walls, the most zealous religionist has never released to the companion of the kind be incorporated in the foundation walls, the most zealous religionist has never released to the companion of the kind be incorporated in the foundation walls, the most zealous religionist has never released to the Mohammedan, or Buddhist, of Pagan as it is to the Christian.

Fourth—With Mr. Parkhurst's pronunciation, I have little to say, except that I shall stay here whether I "accept Christ" or not; and all talk of this kind, whether It comes from the pulpit or the stump, is the merest boah. It is worse; it is simply arrogant humbug and nosense.

STREET-CAR SMOKING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—It is always easy to answer questions, but not always easy to answer them to the satisfaction of the inquirer. Ithink Mr. Swinarton's reply to mine rather "smoky." He says: "Smokers are by far too large a part of our patrons to be ignored." So far as the box-cars are concerned, I believe an average of three smokers to each car would cover the sub-per who travel daily.—a large proportion tests. three smokers to each car would cover the number who travel daily,—a large proportion truly of the passengers on the same! Now, could not these smokers find some other place to enjoy their Havanas, and would they consider it are great hardship to do so! How do the smoker in other cities manage to endure such curtailing of their rights! They seem quite happy.

Then, too, I wonder why "No Smoking" is painted on some of the cars! Would it not seem that the manufacturers meditated some infringement of the rights of the "too large a part"? Would it not be well to repaint all such cars! No doubt they were sent to Chicago by mistake.

such cars? No doubt they were sent to Chicago by mistake.

Does Mr. Swinarton suppose the smoken would not ride if they could not smoke? I intend to ride if they do, for I am too lazy (if you please) to walk too far; but I want Mr. Swinaston to consider my comfort of just as much importance as the smokers, saving the fact that I am one of the weak sisterhood. Nevertheless, my daily 10 cents counts up just as fast as my brother's. I believe the gentlemen who smoke who would vote to abolish amoking on the cars outnumber those who would vote for the privilege. But if the be not so, what is to be said as to the wishes of all those who do not smoke! Are they so small a part of the patrons of the street-cars that they can be "ignored"! Then, Mr. Swinarton, how about the ladies! Are they worthy of no consideration! Are they not as large a part of your patrons as the smokers! Please, Mr. S. imagine yourself somebody beside a smoker, and look at this matter from the other side, and not through "smoked" glass either.

Eve's DateOHERE "Curious."

HOW TO DISPOSE OF SULLIVAN. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Permit me to suggest a method of disposing of the Sullivan-Hanford

Attorney in the prosecution, and Leonard Swett and Sidney Smith for the defense, at liberal fees. Any other lawyers would do, provided that their property is heavily mortgaged or their need of money is urgent. Sullivan should then "squeal" on his wife and receive immunity from punishment in consideration of his testimony against her. The counsel for the Government should then collect their fees.

Mrs. Sullivan should then plead guilty, and divide her fortune with the assistant counsel, who, when the question of sentence came up, should argue that Mrs. Sullivan, being a femme couverte and legally merged in her husband, the immunity granted to him necessarily extended to her and precluded a sentence. The point being made with all the ingenuity and persistence born of pecuniary gain, would have to be admitted, and the Sullivans would go free. Mrs. Hanford should then be convicted fees. Any other lawyers would do, pro-

to be admitted, and the Sullivans would go free. Mrs. Hanford should then be convicted of disorderly conduct and sent to the Penitentiary for ten years.

This course would enrich the lawyers, create a healthy public sentiment in regard to murder, and protect society in the future, and, moreover, it is in strict accordance with the precedent established in the Federal courts here in criminal cases.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—1 am informed that Mr.
Richberg, President of the Board of Education. Richberg, President of the Board of Education, asserted at the last meeting of the School Board that "no girl was appointed a teacher except one who graduated from the High School." That is not correct. Miss Scanlan and het friend, Miss Bensby (I think her name is), and Miss Marbie are not graduates of the High School, and they are teachers, and have stated themselves that they never went to the High School. I think they went to the Normal for about three months. I would like to ask President Richberg why, in violation of the Board, drew salary for teaching day-school and salary for teaching night-school at the same time. No other teacher is permitted to do so, and many were in more need than Miss Webster.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—"The cars are for the socommodation of the public." Nine-tenths of
said public do not smoke, and consider the
smoke a nuisance and an imposition; the practice of a seitish habit which should no more be
tolerated on a street-car than in a steam-car not
set apart for the purpose. Is the small minority
to govern in this matter?

FAIRNESS.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mr. Edward F. Madden, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, left the den, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, left the city to-day for Philadeiphia. This morning Mr. Madden was entertained at breakfast by a select party known in the literary and social world. Ottawa, Aug. 22.—It is stated that the Gorernment has decided to allow American vessels the free navigation of Canadian waters the remainder of the season.

New York, Aug. 22.—Twelve thousand passengers over the Pennsylvania Rairoad to-day from the South, mostly for the Centennial.

Sectal Disposit to The Tribuss.

Obersoh, Wis., Aug. 22.—Bids for the enlargement of the State Normal School were opened to-day, and the contract was awarded to Bell & Rogers, of this city.

The houses of A. Allen and Andrew Recklet were struck by lightning in a heavy storm this morning and badly damagred.

New York, Aug. 22.—The United States Minister to Germany, Bancroft Davis, arrived on the steamer Frisis.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Steamships Donan, from New York, and Parthia, from Boston, arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Arrived—Steamships Dernagter, from Antwerp; Frisia, from Harburg.

MowYLLE, Aug. 22.—Steamship Vaderland, from New York, has arrived.

Aryware, Aug. 22.—Steamship Vaderland, from Philadelphis, has arrived.

New YORK, Aug. 22.—Arrived—Steamers and len to find the greatest enemy in woman, allen to find the greatest enemy and the grea

REE His Negotiations ment Co

As Related by D Bangs to M What Jacob Profe Prove--The Terr

His Objection to Bei --- Mr. Bangs UNITED STATES ATTO

BEN DISTRICT OF ILLING DEAR SIR: Yesterday rence and Mr. Glover, re in Mr. Campbell's absence ness, came to my office at to Mr. Ayer, Mr. Boutell, of Mr. Rehm, that he is State's evidence, plead go the indictment against he agreed upon, receive his he knows that would in acceptance. he knows that would in proposition resulted in self going to Mr. Cam night to get from him all Mr. Rehm's knowledge, a communicated them to interview was not as as hered, owing to an imper hoped, owing to an imperment from Mr. Rehm learned the following fac First—That Jasper D, crooked money from Reh Ward left Congress; \$1 Ward just about the t That Rehm had continu Ward since he had been I.

That a part of the consiments to Mr. Ward while ments to Mr. Ward while torney was that Ward books and papers to be. Rehm knows what these to but Campbell could not recame to Rehm in the first share of the money the whisky, and demanded to whisky, and demanded to Haas & Powell's distiller have as good an arrangen tilleries had. Second—That Rehm pr was Deputy Collector. Third—That he paid I was Collector.
Fourth—That Rehm pe

during the months of his of \$20,000 cash crooked n dates Mr. Campbell cou Rehm has all of them car

Fifth—That Rehm paid

sum of money—the time sum of money—the times can give with accuracy. Sixth—That Rehm pa money repeatedly for a goo the first of which was in I for releasing some certain Seventh—That Chester money often by different ing capacity, reducing a such a way as to allow large amount under a din ing the papers so arrange in his office at a moment

in his office at a moment Government discover the beyond their former or la These are all the nam Mr. Campbell. He said, our asking him, that Reh ing in any manner towa Logan. Said he had quee oughly and fully as to but found nothing. We what Rehm knew about Hesing. To all which or Hesing. To all which of he had not talked with other distillers, and the to them. That Rehm d thing about Hesing's money; that he had i

We asked Mr. Campbel far Rehm's statement cou how strongly. Mr. Cam then say definitely as to the but that such corrobo abundantly, and the in making an arrangement send for Rehm to-day these additional facts, we and have Judge Lawren to-day if possible,—to-mour further consideration cisive action in the prem stands. A consultation to send this letter to y find you willing to remain find you willing to restletter sent to-night co
These communicationing to this propose

neys, are strictly confider. Ayer, Mr. Boutell, have promised they shot apon, and if rejected to secret.

We think it best to of accepting this proposary and Attorney-Gene a good deal of important a reopening of the old a man of greater promence than any of the old. And this brings us he bell says Mr. Rehm is about being, and being avoid that desires to ple tence passed upon him especially in court, one persons implicated by hobjection, that Rehm is specially in court, one persons implicated by hobjection, that Rehm fiter he had been set \$5,000 to \$50,000, with that other difficulties m to plague us. Mr. Camuch desires to testiffore hand—expecting, edge of his position will court before any plea question of the proposition,—dential to them as wit rice touching the entitleme may be no room understandings, have municated to this office. This, of course, is upon the sufficient to convict or most of them, as well don of more or less of should Mr. Campbell's in time to embody them them before closing this These cases, on approunsel, were postpone of Mr. Campbell's sie been notified not to the looks a little as if the night yet plead guilty.

SAW FRANCISCO, Cal dispatch says: "Mu this city on the railroad in remarked to a populasiand Railway was abo the only point to be co of compensation. The dissatisfied and disappointerview. It is feared quences will ensue, ou they were inveigled int promises that Canada ( grand popular demons

PHILADRIPHIA, Aug Supreme Lodge of Pythias, convened in David, of Nashun, N., presiding, assisted by t B. Woodruff, of Mas Chapcellor; O. Woodt Preme Prelate: John.

hivereal brotherhood with the Buddha and the Pope, the Mormon, may come here and it to Christ. When they will at stay away.

it to Christ. When they will it stay away.

not only must not, but it our public schools.

not a Christian Republic at a Christian Republic than isa Christian Retalling than its Christian Republic than isa Christian State. Neither stian system of religion have edged or recognized in any ner by either, and it's an am such.

ra laid nothing of the kind. Parkhurst for the proof, ing the foundation of this sed the greatest care and by some oversight, the some certain religious benty of some certain religious, it is respect, for if anything proporated in the foundation ous religionist has never yet er it; and the result is, we int as free as the afr we to the Mohammedan, or as it is to the Christian.

The Parkhurst's pronunciation, except that I shall stay cent Christ'' or not; and all hether it comes from the here we to shall be a surrogant humbug and non
CAR SMOKING.

C. JONES.

Icar of The Triburs.

22.—It is always easy to answer tion of the inquirer. I think by to mine rather "smoky." are by far too large a part be ignored." So far as the ned, I believe an average of ech car would cover the pure. ch car would cover the num-y,—a large proportion truly

n the same! Now, could not some other place to enjoy is would they consider it any o so? How do the smokers age to endure such curtailing hey seem quite happy, der why "No Smoking" is of the cars? Would it not infacturers meditated some rights of the "too large it not be well to repaint all bt they were sent to Chicago

rton suppose the smokers hey could not smoke? I indo, for I am too lazy (if you far; but I want Mr. Swinar-comfort of just as much imsmokers', saving the fact of the weak sisterhood. daily 10 cents counts up my brother's. I believe to smoke who would vote to the privilege. But if this obe said as to the wishes of ot smoke? Are they so small as of the street-cars that they Then, Mr. Swinarton, how Are they worthy of no consey not as large a part of smokers? Please, Mr. S., somebody beside a smoker, ter from the other side, and ted "glass either.

SPOSE OF SULLIVAN.
for of The Tribune.
2.—Permit me to suggest a
g of the Sullivan-Hanford

e, Wirt Dexter, Ayer, and etained to assist the State's secution, and Leonard Swett for the defense, at liberal wyers would do, provided is heavily mortgaged or is urgent. Sullivan should is wife and receive immuni-

is wife and receive immuni-tin consideration of his tes-The counsel for the Gov-collect their fees. Ild then-plead guilty, and ith the assistant counsel, idon of sentence came up, rs. Sullivan, being a femme merged in her husband, d to him necessarily ex-celuded a sentence. The th all the ingenuity and ectinary gain, would have th all the ingenuity and ecuniary gain, would have the Sullivans would go should then be convicted

enrich the lawyers, create iment in regard to murder, in the future, and, moreordance with the precede Federal courts here in X. Y.

ow is it?

or of The Tribune.

—l am informed that Mr. eeting of the School Board irons the High School."

Miss Scanlan and her I think her name is), and graduates of the High teachers, and have stated y never went to the High went to the Normal for I would like to ask Pressin violation of the rule, sanction of the Board, ing day-school-and salary ing day-school and salary cool at the same time. No itted to do so, and many in Miss Webster.

OKINO.

of The Tribune.

"The cars are for the acpublic." Nine-tenths of smoke, and consider the an imposition; the prachich should no more be ar than in a steam-car not one. Is the small minority FAIRNESS.

PHIC NOTES. 2.—Mr. Edward F. Mad-Courier-Journal, left the aphia. This morning Mr. ed at breakfast by a select It is stated that the Govo allow 'American vessels

...—Twelve thousand pas-nsylvania Rairond to-day y for the Centennial. ch to The Tribune. 32, 22.—Bids for the en-ate Normal School were econtract was awarded to city. len and Andrew Reckler ng in a heavy storm this naged. 22.—The United States Bancroft Dayis, arrived

bit of the Japanese.

of reversing everything,
we ways of doing as the
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sit thus:
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What is down? What

His Negotiations with the Government Counsel.

REHM.

As Related by District-Attorney Bangs to Mr. Dexter. What Jacob Professed that He Could

His Objection to Being Called a Swindler ... Mr. Bangs Doubts Rehm.

Prove--- The Terms He Wanted.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NORTH-TEN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, March 1, 1876.—The Hon. Wirt Dexter, Washington, D. C. -DEAR SIR: Yesterday afternoon Judge Law-DEAR SIR: Yesterday afternoon Judge Lawrence and Mr. Glover, representing Mr. Rehm in Mr. Campbell's absence on account of sickness, came to my office and made a proposition to Mr. Ayer, Mr. Boutell, and myself on behalf of Mr. Rehm, that be be permitted to turn State's evidence, plead guilty to such counts in the indictment against him et al. as should be med upon receive his sentence, and tell all. agreed upon, receive his sentence, and tell all he knows that would implicate others. This proposition resulted in Mr. Boutell and my-self going to Mr. Campbell's residence last night to get from him all the particulars within Mr. Rehm's knowledge, as Mr. Rehm had fully communicated them to Mr. Campbell. This erview was not as satisfactory as we had hoped, owing to an imperfect and partial state-ment from Mr. Rehm to Campbell; yet we learned the following facts from Mr. Campbell: First-That Jasper D. Ward had received crooked money from Rehm-\$3,000-before Mr. Ward left Congress; \$1,000 of which was paid Ward just about the time he left Congress. That Rehm had continued such payments to Ward since he had been United States Attorney. That a part of the consideration for such payments to Mr. Ward while he was so District At-

far Rehm's statement could be corroborated, and how strongly. Mr. Campbell said he could not but that such corroboration could be had abundantly, and the interview concluded by 'making an arrangement to have Mr. Campbell send for Rehm to-day and get from him all these additional facts, write out the statements, and have Judge Lawrence bring them around to-day if possible,—to-morrow at any rate,—for our further consideration before taking any decisive action in the premises. Thus the matter stands. A consultation this morning decided and you willing to remain in Washington till a letter sent to-night could reach you.

These communications, and everything perianing to this proposition of Mr. Rehm's attorneys, are strictly confidential,—known only to Mr. Ayer, Mr. Boutell, and myself,—and we have promised they should remain so till acted apon, and if rejected to remain a professional

have promised they should remain so till acted apon, and if rejected to remain a professional secret.

We think it best to throw the responsibility of accepting this proposition upon the Secreiary and Attorney-General, as it is a question of a good deal of importance, involving as it does a reopening of the old issue not only, but also a man of greater prominence and larger influence than any of the other "squealers."

And this brings us back a little. Mr. Campbell says Mr. Rehm is particularly sensitive about being, and being called, a squealer, and to avoid that desires to plead guilty and have sentence passed upon him before he testifies at all, especially in court, on the trial of any of these persons implicated by him. We suggested this objection, that Rehm might "go back on us" after he had been sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 to \$50,000, without imprisonment, and that other difficulties might, in that event, arise to plague us. Mr. Campbell says Rehm very much desires to testify knowing the worst before hand—expecting, of course, that a knowledge of his position will be made known to the Court before any plea of guilty shall be entered. We desire that you shall go in person to the Attorney-General and to the Secretary and present this proposition,—of course as strictly confidential tothem as with us,—and get their adrice touching the entire premises; and that there may be no room for constructions communicated to this office in writing.

This, of course, is upon the supposition that Rehm's testimony will be properly and effectively corroborated, and shall, in our opinion, be sufficient to convict the above parties at least, or most of them, as well as to aid in our convicient of more or less of the indicted distillers. Should Mr. Campbell's further statement come in time to embody them in this letter, I will add them before closing this communication.

These cases, on application of Mr. Rehm's counsel, were postponed one week on account of Mr. Campbell's sickness, and the jury has been notified not to

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 22.—A Victoria dispatch says: "Much excitement exists in this city on the railroad question. Lord Duffer in remarked to a popular deputation that the Island Railway was about abandoned, and that the only point to be considered was the question of compensation. The people here are much dissatisfied and disappointed at the result of the interview. It is feared that unpleasant consequences will ensue, our citizens alleging that they were inveigled into the confederation with promises that Canada did not mean to fulfill. A grand popular demonstration is threatened."

PRILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—This morning the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, convened in Independence Hall, S. S. David, of Nashua, N. H., Supreme Chancellor presiding, assisted by the following officers: D.
B. Woodruff, of Mason, Ga., Supreme ViceChancellor; O. Woodhouse, Hartford, Ct., Supreme Prelate; John B. Stump, Indianapolis,
Ind., Supreme Master of Exchequer; Joseph Dundell, Columbus, O., Supreme Knight of Records and Seals; Hugh Latham. Alexandria, Va., Supreme Master of Arms; and W. H. Maston, Memphis, Tenn., Supreme Outer Guard. At the conclusion of the session, the members of the Supreme Lodge took carriages and proceeded to Broad street and Fairmount avenue, where they were met by a cavalcade of Knights in full armor, who acted as their escort throughout the parade that followed. The parade was a very fine one, and was witnessed by great crowds of spectators. It is estimated that full 12,000 men were in line, comprising delegations from every State and Territory in the Union, and from the British Provinces.

A grand reception ball is to be given this evening at the Academy of Music, in honor of the Supreme Lodge of the World.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

.The Village Board of Trustees met in regular session yesterday afternoon. All were present except Mr. Powell, who is at the Centennial. The Street and Highway Committee reported an award of the contract for protecting the approaches to the One Hundred and Sixth street bridge to O. B. Green for \$165 per running-foot. The offer of a party named Gale may be somewhat lower, but nobody knows him, and so his offer was set aside. The same Committee requested instruction relative to the clearing of the Calumet River channel in that vicinity. About 10,000 yards will have to be removed, an About 10,000 yards will have to be removed, an amount greatly exceeding their expectations. Instruction was given them to arrange the matter the best way they can.

President Bensley spoke of several warrants issued by the village, and which were overdue fully one to two years, and asked the Board's opinion about allowing interest upon them for the time held. It was decided to allow such interest.

the time held. It was decided to allow such interest.

The stale question of bridge-tenders was again brought up by a motion of Mr. Farrell to appoint Denis McGovern as tender at Ninety-fifth street bridge, in the place of William Kane. Carried.

A number of citizens complained of the nulsance caused by cattle running at large. The Board provided relier by passing an ordinance ordering all cattle found at large north of Seventy-fourth street to be impounded.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the fines of several saloon-keepers forselling liquor without a license were remitted, as they had already made their applications.

Miss Carrie Hutchinson, Miss Wheeler. This town has put forward another claim for notoriety. Mr. Smith, who lives on Ashland avenue, has for some time suspected his wife of an amorous predilection for one of her boarders named Peter Offerman. Smith has been sorely afflicted by suspicions of his wife's infidelity, which he was informed of by many. He has been on the qui vive to discover if his wife held criminal intercourse with Offerman, and though been on the qui vive to discover if his wife held criminal intercourse with Offerman, and though he assiduously watched them he was unable to discover aught to confirm his suspicions until Monday night, when he steathfuly entered his home about 11:30 o'clock p. m., and found his wife in bed with Offerman, and in his foul embrace. The dishonored husband drew a revolver and fired at the seducer of his wife, who was fleeing for dear life. After three ineffectual attempts to shoot Offerman, the fourth ball took effect in the fugitive's arm. Smith went before Justice Mitchell yesterday morning and had a warrant sworn out for the arrest of the frail ones, who are at present watching their pursurers from some safe retreat.

When a man starts a saloon he is sure to have a "grand opening." but it is generally an opening of the heads of his patrons. Monday evening there was an "opening " and the police had lots of work to quell the disturbance and protect the lives of men who drank too deeply of the cup that cheers and inebriates.

The policemen generally must be commended for the efficient manner in which they discharge their duties, but there is one nuisance in the town which requires to be abated, and they must look to it.

Ex-Policeman Walsh is accustomed to collect a crowd in the street and harangue them. He uses some of the vilest language, and town officials are the recipient of his foul-mouthed revilings. He was arrested for such conduct on Saturday night, and had a trial yesterday, but, through some miscarriage of justice, he was acquitted.

but, through some miscarriage of justice, he was acquitted.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held its regular meeting Monday night, all the members being in attendance. Several minor petitions were referred to the appropriate committees, and one from John A. Cole, asking an appointment as Town Engineer, was referred to the Finance Committee. The report of the Supervisor that he had paid bills to the amount of \$924.92 since the last meeting was accepted and approved. The Superintendent of Water-Works reported 1,623,896 gallons of water pumped last week and 1,467,874 gallons the week previous. Report approved. A resolution was adopted reducing the pay of the police force, to take effect from the 1st of October next, the Captain after that date to receive \$75 per month, and the patrolmen \$60. The pay-rolls of road districts were audited and ordered paid, as follows: For No. 1, \$746.20; No. 2, \$555.56; No. 3, \$363.40. Miscellaneous bills were ordered paid to the amount of \$159.49. The annual order to Commissioner of District No. 1 to notify property-owners along the line of Clybourn avenue, as laid out from Fullerton to Belmont avenue, to remove their fences ore paratory to opening the avenue, was recorded. order to Commissioner of District No. 1 to no-tify property-owners along the line of Cly-bourn avenue, as laid out from Fullerton to Belmont avenue, to remove their fences ore-paratory to opening the avenue, was recorded. No other business being attainable, the Board adjourned to Wednesday, Aug. 30, when a special meeting will be held to receive bids for laying additional water-pipe in the town.

A Small-Sized Candidate.

RATES OF WAGES. What Working-People Receive in New York City.

General Reduction of 15 to 25 Per Cent---Effect Upon Trade-Organizations.

Women's Work and Wages--Comparison of Past and Present Earnings.

New York Tribune, Aug. 18.

The hard times and lack of employment have materially affected the Trade-Societies. A few years ago, employers were practically at the mercy of these organizations, and a man who did not belong to a Society was an outcast, ranged a rate of wages, and no member was al wed to work below it. During the past year, however, with thousands of men begging for work, no man could stand out for the rate of wages established by a Trade-Union. Workingmen have made the best terms they could; and the result is, that a great number of Trade-Organizations have gone out of writerias for the Organizations have gone out of existence, for the reason that the members could not pay dues, and keep their club-rooms and machinery of a Union in operation. Membership in all the Societies has dwindled down to a very small number the best of the country of the best of the country of the best of the country of the second of the country of the count ber, and these members do not obey the behests of the Unions if prejudicial to their interests. The Trade Societies succeeded in keeping up the price of labor longer than trade justified; and, although the necessaries of life were great-ly reduced in price in 1871 and 1872, it was not until 1874 that the wages of mechanics underwent any change. This change was followed by strikes, which generally ended in the defeat of the men, owing to the fact that capitalists resolved to obtain a reduction or stop work. The following table will show the changes that have occurred since 1870 in the payment of workingmen in every branch of trade:

ward since he had been Linted States Attorney.

That so Mr. Ward while he was so District, Astorney was that Ward should allow certain books and papers to be taken from his office. Behm Knows what these books and papers were, but Campbell could not remember. That Ward small methods and papers were, but Campbell could not remember. That Ward small methods and papers were, but Campbell could not remember. That Ward small methods and papers were, but Campbell could not remember. That Ward small methods and papers were, but Campbell could not remember. That Ward small methods are seen as the could be the same for a pecial assessments, which is the same for the pecial assessments as the same for the pecial assessments, which is the same for the pecial assessments, which is the same for the pecial assessments, which is the same for the pecial assessments as the same for the pecial assessme

are always fifty applicants ready to fill any va-cancy; consequently they are never able to force a high rate of wages, and always take what employers are willing to pay. Hundreds of well-dressed young men receive \$8 a week, work fourteen hours a day, and live in garrets. This class has suffered greatly this year, a large number of stores having reduced their hands on account of the dull times. Waiters may be placed in the same list; they have no organiza-tion, and take the best remuneration they can obtain.

placed in the same list; they have no organization, and take the best remuneration they can obtain.

In 1869 a careful examination of the books of forty-five Trade Societies in this city gave a total membership of 24.425. The largest was the Laborers' Union, with 5,000 members; the Cabnet-Makers', with 2,100; the Printers, 2,150; and the Tailors, 2,100. In 1872 eighty-eight organizations, embracing every class of men engaged in any occupation, and combined in a Society, were estimated to have 72,322 members. These figures included seamen, waiters, drygoods clerks, male and female compositors and stage-drivers. A great many of the Societies included in this estimate are no longer in existence—the Waiters' and the Stage-Drivers' Societies, for instance. A careful estimate of the numerical strength of the Trade-Organizations to-day shows the number to be less than 15,000. There are two reasons for this great falling-off in membership: One is the inability of the members to pay dues, and the second the impossibility of the combination regulating the price of labor. So soon as an organization loses its power to control and dictate, it is no longer feared nor courted by workingmen.

WOMEN'S BARNINGS.

The average weekly earnings of a woman at the seventy-three occupations open to her in this city are \$4. In 1870, the women-workers making the most money were burnishers, who earned \$17 a week; telegraphers, \$15; compositors, \$18; skilled lace-sewers, \$12; machine-operators, \$12; hair-dressers, \$9. There are comparatively few women engaged in these occupations, and those earning the above wages were the most skilled of their number. Even in the times of high prices, a shirtmaker could not earn more than \$7 a week, a paper-ruler \$5, and a seamer from \$1 to \$3. To-day there are few female compositors who can earn more than \$12 a week, while the average amount paid female telegraphic operators will anot exceed \$10.

Trades. Wages in 1871. Wages in 1871. Burnishers 112 to \$17 \$10 to \$12 Milliners. 6 to 12 6 to 10 Compositors 10 to 18 8 to 12 Dressmakers. 8 to 15 6 to 12 Sewing-machine operators. 8 to 12 3 to 18 Sasters. 5 to 7 2 to 5 Shirt makers. 4 to 6 3 to 5 Umbrells makers. 4 to 6 3 to 5 Umbrells makers. 7 to 9 6 to 8 Fur tiners. 6 to 8 4 to 6 Whole the first of the first operators. 8 to 12 Sewing-machine operators. 8 to 12 3 to 18 Sasters. 5 to 7 3 to 5 Umbrells makers. 4 to 6 3 to 5 Umbrells makers. 7 to 9 6 to 8 Fur tiners. 6 to 8 4 to 6 Whole the first operators. 6 to 8 4 to 6 Whole the first operators. 6 to 8 4 to 6 Whole the first operators. 6 to 8 4 to 6 Whole the first operators. 6 to 8 7 to 7 Weavers. 6 to 8 7 to 7 Weavers. 6 to 8 7 to 7 Weavers. 6 to 9 4 to 7 Packing powders, etc. 3 to 5 3 to 5 Nearly all the labor of women is performed. 

things their own way, and up to 1874 wages steadily advanced, until few girls were willing to live out for less than \$14 a month, and many asked \$16 and even \$18. Enforced economy, however, compelled many families to reduce the number of servants, and in many instances housekeepers are doing the work themselves. The intelligence-offices are now crowded with women and girls seeking situations, and who are willing to hire out for \$10 or \$12 a month. Good cooks are most in demand, and these obtain the highest rate of wages.

Comparing the amount of the reduction made in the wages of mechanics with the decrease in the price of the necessaries of life and houserent, it is apparent that the condition of men having regular employment is better to-day than in 1870, 1871, or 1872. For example, in 1872 a barrel of flour, "State" brand, cost \$6.50, the lowest price in the market. This week the quotations for the same brand were \$3.50 and \$3.75. This is a reduction of 40 per cent. In the case of many other staple articles a similar reduction is shown, particularly in tea, meat, and butter. Comparatively, the purchasing capacity of a mechanic's wages to-day exceeds that in 1872. As there are now thousands out of employment, it is thought that the present rate of wages will not be retained another season.

MORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY'S SADDLE OR DRIVING HORSE FOR POR less than \$100; your choice of 4 workers for \$60; span 5-year old bays., 1, 100 los. each, sound, for any reasonable offer. 42 Harmon-court. A STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CAR-riages, buggies, business and oyster wagons on hand. MARTIN'S carriage shop, 47 Wells-st. A UCTION-TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SAT-horses wanted. WESTON & CO. BEAUTIFUL SIDE-BAR TOP-BUGGY AND RUB-ber trimmed harness at half price if taken to-day. 222 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BEST FAMILY HORSE IN
Chicago; a lady can drive him any place; sound
and gentle. Address Y 5, Tribune office. FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSE, ONE indee carriage horse, and two good business horses, two butcher's or grocer's wagons, one nice light road wagon; will be sold together or separate at a sacrifice for cash, at 346 Blue laiand-av. for cash, at 346 Blue Island-av.

POR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY RIGS IN
The city, consisting of a good two-seated, curtain
rockaway, a good kind, gentle, and sound horse that
is also quick if necessar, and a good hand-sewed harness, all for \$276, by JOHN P. COVERT, 15 Pithh-av. FOR SALE-AN EXCELLENT FAMILY HORSE, almost new buggy, and harness, cheap. 832 Indi-

TOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE TEAM,
6 years old, true and kind, a lady can drive it; 3
good, heavy draft horses; 5 cheap work horses; a variety of harness, buggies, and wayons, all cheap for cash,
or will trade. WISNER BEO, 8 Sale Stables, 263
State-st.

POR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF DRAUGHT HORSES,
saddle horses, and mares, of a superior quality, at
COOPER'S Stables, 2, 4, 6, and 8 East Morroe-st. GREATEST BARGAIN IN TOWN—A GOOD Gleather-top phaeton for \$85, worth \$150; a phaeton-buggy, good as new, for \$75; a three-spring express wagon for \$30; also my fixtures at a sacrifice. Call soon if you want a barrain. I am leaving town and must sell. 1159 West Madison-st., in rear. HAVE SEVERAL FINE NEW AND SECOND-2and buggies, carriages, and sulkies, at fair prices. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE. VERY NICE LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON AND AN elegant pole and harness must be sold at once; want money. 625 and 627 West Madison-st. WANTED—HORSES, HARNESS, WAGONS, BUG-gies, and carriages to sell on commission at WIS-NER'S Sale and Boarding Stable, 263 State-st. WANTED-TO HIRE, A GOOD HORSE AND wagon, without driver, cheap, for a few weeks. WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GOOD SOLID WORK horses, foot sore forward but otherwise sound, weighing not tess than 1,000 pounds and over 10 years old. Call at CHAELES DAFTS stable, corest State and Twenty-stith-sta, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, between 4 and 6 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A PARTY WITH SOME CAPITAL CAN FIND A good investment immediately. Reference A. A. ROLLINS & CO., 202 Monroe-st., where party can be une office.

DEST LOCATED SALOON IN THE CITY FOR sale; doing a good business; owner must seti on account of other business; good terms can be given. Address 721, Tribune office. Address Y 21. Tribune office.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE, JUST OPENED, Opposite Board of Trade; must seil one as I got two. 5 Exchange-place.

TOR SALE-\$\text{4}\$,500-A LARGE PLANING-MILL IN complete order; buildings good, and machinery in first-class running order. This mill is in one of the best locations in Chicago, and cost, 3 years ago, ever \$20,000. The present owner is non-resident, and cannot look after ik. A young man with small capital can go right into a business here and have a handsome profit. Property all clear. (Build a fire and go towerk.) T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st. FOR SALE—SALOON, WITH FIRST-CLASS FIX-tures; good location; will sell cheap. Inquire at 38 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MARKET 374 WEST MADISON-ST.

A bargain. T A bargain.

FOR SALE — HARDWARE STOCK, BUSINESSroom, and warercoms; doing good business; good
location; terms \$3,000 cash, balance in real-estate or
good paper. Address Messrs. KIBLINGER & CO.,
Millersburg, Eikhart County, Ind. Miliersburg, Eikhart County, Ind.

POR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SALOON FIXTURES, including 15-ball pool table, cheap if taken at once. Inquire at 230 Rebecca-st.

POR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LAGER BEER SALOON and sample room, on account of going to Europe. Inquire at 1884 South Clark-st. GROCERY DOING A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE; stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, etc. Apply at 78 Blue Island-av. CHOCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE BY
Assignce. Must be sold. 376 West Madison-at.

C Assignce. Must be sold. 376 West Madison-at.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT IN COMPLETE
running order; will sell cheap if taken immediately,
as the proprietor is going East for his health. Address
Nec, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN TO PURCHASE AN
Winterest in a well-established paying office business, at St. Paul, Minn.; receipts, \$600 a month; expenses, \$6 a day. Call on or address Dr. S. E. HYNDMAN, 231 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN IN BOOTS and shoes, well acquainted with manufacturers and dealers, to Join me in starting the auction and commission business in Chicago. Some capital and trade preferred. Address for 3 days 0 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHER WITH \$350 TO take an interest in a good paying business. Apply to J. H. NASEN, 212 and 214 State-st. WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A PATENTED article of merit, either wood or iron, er will manufacture on royalty; reply must describe article to receive attention. Address D 11, Tribune office. \$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A GENTERL Salle-st., Room 14.

A RELIABLE AND WELL-KNOWN FIRM IN New Orleans, with large shipping and city connection, will undertake a first-class agency, which would pay to work up (no other wanted). Address Agency of the Assay o FRENCH AND ORIENTAL MYSTERIES OF THE Tollet for beautifying the face and developing the figure. Something for ladies of all ages. Never before given to the public. The most valuable recipes and methods ever known or used. Send two stamps for full list and instructions. Dr. LA BEAU, Box 351, Chicago. TO WHOLESALE ICE DEALERS—WANTED—IMmediately—from 200 to 300 tons of square cakes of
ice, clean and not less than 10 inches thick, to be deivered in Chicago, either by cars or by vessels. at C.,
R. I. & P. R. R. dock. Ice to be weighed at Chicago.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH \$100 TO \$200 TO
buy good thing, just begun; must leave city to
settle estate; article being handled by good wholesale
house; investigate; large profits. Address 8 62, Tribune office. WANTED-TO BUY CHEAP-A U. S. DIREC-born-st. Apply at Rooms 6 and 7, 150 Dear-WANTED-EVERTBODY TO KNOW THAT "ALterative" will cure every species of disease arising from impure blood. DR. EUAN, 1171 State-st.,
and drug store 1158 State-st.

WANTED-A GOOD DRESSMAKER OR SOME
light business to take part of store with a firstclass millinery store. Apply at 414 Michigan-av. for
one week.

One week.

WANTED-TWENTY TEAMS, CORNER WABASHav. and Monroe-st. 1,500 yards of sand for sale,
same place. R. F. CONWAY. SEWING MACHINES.

ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MAchines at lower rates than charged elsewhere.
Having been extablished in business in this city during
the past freen years, we deem it unnecessary to make
any statement in regard to our reputation for fair deal
inch lives will refund the purchase money where our
nothing will refund the purchase money where our
CO., 68 and 70 Wabbah-av.

ALL MAKES-SINGERS AT \$37.50, \$40, \$45; REtail prices \$70 to \$50; Howe, Ætna, and others,
\$35; retail price \$75; tuck marker and all strachments
included, same as the companies sell: warranted three
years. THOS. H. MARTIN, 260 Wabbah-av.

ONE CABINET AND ONE NEW PAMILY SINGER. ONE CABINET AND ONE NEW FAMILY SINGER, 525 each, and one new Wheeler & Wilson, \$25, at 216 West Adams-st.

MACHINES, LATE IMPROVED, EMBRACING the Street wind, for sale, to pay advances, at one-third usual price: money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

POR SALE—TO PARK MEN AND OTHERS—\$5.000 Will buy the right for the County of Cook if taken immediately for the use of my great American Fertilizer. It is worth \$5.000 for Lincoln Park, for with its use I bould fill those large street or park sprinking tubs with pure liquid ammonia, from common manure, as quick as they can now be filled with water. Come and see it in operation. E. H. CUMMINGS, 592 Fulton-st., 8 to 11 a. m.

OR SALE-ONE SECOND-HAND TROW SAFE. M ADAME WILSON, LATE OF NEW YORK CITY, as eventh daughter and born with a caul, can be consuited on all affairs of life; prescribes for the sick; has secret for success in all indertakings. Rooms at the Victoria Hotel, 52 Sherman-st., opposite Rock laiand depot.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$4,500, \$1,500 DOWN-NICE COTTAGE and lot 25x180, east front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., barn, &c.; this is certainly a great bargain; property clear. T.B. BOYD, Boom 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-TWO-STORY STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 128 Loomis-st., 9 rooms, intest improvements. A bargain, by owner, A. H. FERRIER, 376 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE-2-STORY HOUSE AND BASEMENT AT TOR SALE—COZY HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE furnished complete; lot @uxis0; lake water, etc., I furnished complete; lot box iso; lake water block from depot; \$4,500; easy terms; everyth E. C. WARE, first floor, 94 Washington-st. POR SALE-NORTH SIDE-AT A GREAT BAR-Rain, say \$5,000, maybe less, a good brick residence, well located, east of Clark-st. GEO. H. ROZET, 102 washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

PORSALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. TRA BEOWN. 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. TOR SALE-OR RENT-A NICE HOUSE AND COT-Lage in Engiewood; first-class neighborhood; near depots. Also, very fine residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-84. FOR SALE—AT YOUR OWN PRICE AND TERMS—T Glenoce lots on account of the high railroad fare, which is 65 cents each way. IRA BEOWN, 142 La-Salle-st. Saile-st.

OR SALE—CHEAP—ENGLEWOOD, WABASH-AV.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGLEWOOD, WABASH-AV.

TOROLI70: large house, 13 rooms; a very desirable residence; big bargain. HULBURD, 20e LaSaile-st.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW COTTAGE. 22

Total, with bay window, porches, etc., well built, and good lot 150x172, in Glencoe. MORTON CULVER, 163 Randolph-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOB SALE—80 PER ACRE—FINE IMPROVED farm of 240 acres. 17 miles from Court-House and 1 mile from Willow Springs Station, on Alton & Chicago Etalizod, Cook County, Ill. Large framed dwelling. 11 rooms, stone foundation; good orchards; lasting water; all fenced and cross-fenced; lots of timber; and the best of black soil. Will take half clear real estate. This is just half value and a bargain.

\$10 per acre—a nice and well-improved farm of 100 acres, Smiles south of Noble Station, in Richland County, Ill.; good orchard, house, and barns, and fine land. Here is a first-class chance for a small farmer. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TOR SALE—80,000 WORTH OF CHOICE AND valuable real estate (including a large fruit farm), in and adjoining Geocole, and Murray, Clark County, Ia., for asle or stohange for merchandise. For particulars inquire of H. C. SIGLER, Oscoole, 12.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROP-FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROP erty—A first-class residence, value \$14,000, in Dix on, Ili. J. E. MALTMAN, 41 Clark-st., Rooms 15 an

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted-will Pay \$1,000 Cash For a House and lot in the city; give location; good bargain must be offered. W 26, Tribune office. must be offered. W 26, Tribune office.

WANTED — INCUMBERED PROPERTY. IMproved and unimproved, for cash and improved property in this city. Address X 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—PLEASANTLY LOCATED HOUSE and jot on West Side, value \$6,000 to \$8,000, in exchange for new desirably-located house and lot, with all improvements, on South Side; will assume difference if any. Address A. STARR, P. O. Box 290. TO REST-HOUSES.

TO RENT-1036 INDIANA AV. HOUSE FOR rent, sale, or exchange for merchandise. Inquire of G. A. TESSEL, 744 Wabash-av. between 9 and 11 m. m. of G. A. TESSEL, 744 Wabash-av. between 9 and 11 a, m.

TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, CORNER Throop and Van Buren-sta; also rooms for house-keeping or sleeping. MACLEOD, 294 W. Washington.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE of 7 rooms; desirable location; would be rented cheap to small family. Apply on premises, No. 45 Groveland Park-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sta., near the lake.

TO RENT-SWELL-FRONT BRICK HOUSE, Desirable location South Side, or will sell at a bargain. Address 0 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT-HOUSE 768 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIX-teenth-st., two-story frame, brick basement, in good order. Apply at Room 4, 54 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR Lincoin Park; water, gas, and bath; rent very low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11,

TO RENT-147 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., HAS 9 ROOMS conveniently arranged, with dining-room and kitchen on parior floor, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, gas fixteres, &c., to be rented cheap to responsible tenant if taken to-day. Apply on premises.

Suburban.
To RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND Cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TLLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st. TO RENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITE or without board, Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30. TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOM!
To housekeeping; \$6 per month. Apply at 13:
Throop-st. Throop-st.

TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, at low rates, in Mendel Block. Inquire of
janitor, Room 1, 127 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. 222 North Clark-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS; RENT LOW; gentlemen only; transient, 50 cents to \$1.50 per lay. Entire change. Milan House, Room 18, 71 East A family; gas, water, bath, and every conveiled South Green-st. 114 South Green-st.

TO RENT-SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT FRONT rooms on second floor of 1d8 South Clark-st., near Madison. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av.

TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED, NICELY-FURNISH-ed rooms, either front, single, or en suite; \$2,50 to \$6 per week; transients taken. Apply at Room 3, 378

TO RENT-168 CLARK-ST., NEWLY FURNISHED rooms by day or week, single or suites; new management; everything first-class. Call and see.

TO RENT-472 WABASH-AV., TO GENTLEMEN (without board), furnished front rooms, single or en suite; hot and cold water, bath. TO RENT-COOL FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FUR-nished and pleasant, cheap, at 18 East Van Buren-st.

Stores.

TO RENT-IN MAIN-ST., LACROSSE, WIS., A large, commodious brick store, containing three floors, 25x90, fitted with counters, shelves, and drawers, and well adapted to the dry goods or almost any business, especially for the glass and crockery, having been used successfully in that line more than five years by the present occupants. For further particulars apply to Post-Office Box No. 182, LaCrosse, Wis. TO RENT-WHOLE OR PART OF FIRST FLOOR southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts, 50x100 feet; splendid light. Apply on premises.

Miscellaneous.

To RENT-ELEGANT SALESROOM (2ex45 FEET), second floor, and two offices and studios, on fourth and fifth floors of Pike's building, southwest corner state and Monroe-sts. E. S. PIKE, Room 10, 170 Statest, from 11 to 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED
To mand no questions asked. Address, with particulars, Z 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO KENT—GOOD BEICK OR STONE—front house, east of Wabash-av, between Tweifth and Twenty-fifth-st. Parties wanting a good tenant for three years will please address O 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR FAMILY OF THREE adults 5 to 7 rooms for housekeeping, west of Halsted-st., east of Union Park. Rent sure; state lowest terms; references, Address Q 98, Tribune office. WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN family of two; want to pay rent in board and take other boarders; best of references. Address Q 28, Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE,
South or North Side, by a party with small family. Apply to COLBY & WILTS, 217 and 219 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOM-pufficient proof; no charge unless successful; best city reference. R.S. MARVYN, Room 5, 85 Washington st. DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOM-patibility and other causes, for residents of any State Affidavit sufficient proof. Fee after decree. P. MONT-GOMERY, Room 19, 162 Washington-st., Chicago. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city reference. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashisad Block, Chicago, Ili. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every state and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

A SPLENDID NEW CHICKERING SQUARE GRAND planoforte, patent double-bearing agraffe throughout, very fine tone, rosewood case, four round corners, extra molding, massive and elegant carved legs and lyre; an exceedingly fine instrument. List price, \$800; will sell for \$380. Fully warranted, R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. A VERY FINE OLD VIOLIN FOR SALE AT A bargain. Inquire of H. MACKLETT. 100 Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn, Chicago.

VERY ELEGANT PARLOR ORGAN, WITH TEN stops, sub-bass, octave coupler, etc., splendid case, with glit pipes, carvings, etc.; list price, \$450; will self for less than half price: would answer for a small church or hall. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. TIN, 154 State-st.

D190 WILL BUY A NEW 754 OCTAVE PIANOments. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

\$600 PIANO, NEVER USED, FOR \$250; NO Bee for it. Address N 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-1, 4, 10 AND 20 HORSE POWER UP-right bollers; also second-hand tubulars and marine bollers by ENTERPRISE BOLLER WORKS, 17, 19 and 27 Michigan-st. 21 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—OUR TUBULAR STRAM BOILER, 14

Foet long, 4 feet in diameter with 44 3g-in-flues, including steam and water-guages, mud-drum, boiler-front, fire-graies, etc., and one No. 5 Blake pump. Can be seen at 56 and 38 East Adams-st.

NO. 5 DEAN'S STRAM-PUMP, SECOND-HAND, IN good order, for sale cheap. Pertable engineation of the control of the con

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clorks, etc.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN TO go to the country; one who maderstands the dry goods business preferred. Apply at LEOPOLD, KUH & CO. 8, 214 Madison-st., between 12 and 1 e'clock;

WANTED-TO GO TO DENVER, COL., 8 FIRST-to CHARLES BROWNE, Sherman House, Chicago. WANTED-PHOTOGRAPH-PRINTER AT STRO-NICK'S gallery, 180 West Madison-st. WANTED-4 MEN TO BOTTOM BOOTS AT J. MULLIN'S bout factory, 67 West Kinzle-st. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT SOUTH-east corner Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-sv.
WANTED—LASTERS. ALSO GOOD STRONG BOY.
16 to 19; wages, \$5. WILSON & ELBRIDGE,
106 Franklin-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR BUILDING PENCE.
\$1.50 per day; board \$3.50 per week; also farm.
saw-mill, and section hands; all free fare. 200 South
Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT. WANTED—100 MEN AND 20 TEAMS FOR RAIL-road work in Michigan and Illinois: wages for men 81.50, and for teams \$3.50 per day; free fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark st. WANTED—50 MORE TEAMS, \$3.75 PER DAY; 200
TAIlroad laborers, \$1.50 per day; 100 on repairs
to lows; farm hands free fare; 500 railroad laborers
for Canada; year's work; as J. H. SPERBECK &
CO.'S, 23 West Randolph st. WANTED - 100 RAILROAD, SAW-MILL, AND farm hands, to leave to-morrow; highest wages paid. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-COAL MINERS 50 COAL MINERS can get work at Minonk Ill. Inquire at 134 La-W can get work at Minonk III. Inquires: 3.58

Balletst.

WANTED-A GOOD WAITER AT THE WASHington Dining-Rooms, 153 East Washington-st.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW GLASS-CUTTERS
And can-openers, lithographs of Presidential
candidates, chromos, and 100 fast-seiling articles.
American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19. WANTED-A MAN FOR OMAHA, ST. LOUIS, and Indiana. COBURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Room 15 Metropolitan Block. WANTED-TWO GOOD SALESMEN: NONE BUT those that have experience need apply; good pay for the right men. Address HARVEY ALDEN & CO., 84 West Madison-st. WANTED-MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIAL packages, worth \$1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to graye permanently in the best-paying business in the United States; we guarantee live men \$70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill. WANTED—AGENTS IN THE CITY AND COUN-try for the best campaign book published. JOHN E. MILLER, 36 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. WANTED—SOME ENERGETIC MEN FOR A PUB-lication paying \$6 to \$8 per day. Address Y 25.

WANTED-BOYS IN CARRIAGE PAINTSHOP, WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-GIRL AT AUSTIN. INQUIRE AT VANDERCOOK & CO.'S, Engravers, State and WANTED-A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO cook in a small private family. Apply at 421 West WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work at 78 North Sangamon-st. WANTED-A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY; ONE that can wash and iron; no other need apply. 131 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a small family at 262 South Wood-st., near Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work to cook, wash, and iron; German preferred. 38 Twenty-fourth-st. St Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK; GERMAN OF Scandinavian preferred. Apply northeast corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FINE WASH-er, and troner, in a family of two; wages, \$3.50 a week; city references required. Call at 1457 Prairie-av. Wednesday morning from 8 until 10 citoek.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. Apply this a. m. at \$504 Futton-st. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. 236 Warren-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. References required. Inquire at 715 Fulson. st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL Lake-st. W WANTED-AT 479 WABASH AN., CORNER Eldridge-court-a good, reliable girl for dining-room work. Call to-day. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID, at the Clinton House, 106 East Washington-st. WANTED-A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT Peoria WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in private family. 1100 Indiana-av. Monroe-st.

TO RENT-WITH BOARD-SUITE OF ROOMS ON parlor floor, nicely furnished, hot and cold water, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two or four single gentlemen. Apply at 341 West Washington-st. WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL S32 Huron-st. WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. Apply for two days, at 519 West Monroe-st. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in a small family; good wages. 140 East Jacksonst., near Clark.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS-COOK, WASHER, AND
ironer in a small private family. 227 Ontario-st.

Nurses.

Wanted—A Good, Honest Nurse-Girl., one capable and willing to take charge of a child 15 months oid, both through the day and night. A good home will be given to the right person. Address, giving references and stating price, U 6, Tribune office. WANTED-A GIRL TO MIND BABY AND ASSIST in general housework at 879 West Lake-st.

Laundresses.

Wanted—A First-class Starcher; Also a first-class shirt-froner, at Star Laundry, 558 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT LADY FOR GENand correct speller. Address in own handwriting, experience and salary required, and bring the same in
person from 11 a. m. to 12. Room 5, 61 LaSalle-st.

WANTED-A LADY TO DO OFFICE WORK;
hours, 9 to 4; wages, \$2 per week. Address V62,
Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED-LADIES CAN MAKE \$3 A DAY 80licting. Article new, and needed everywhere.
205 South Clark-st., Room 45.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—with use of plano. 311 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with or without board single or en suite; rooms with board, \$4 to \$7 per week.

414 MICHIGAN-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL ROOM OR suite in private family; references exchanged. 468 WABASH-AV., NEAR ELDRIDGE-COURT to Rooms, with first-class board; also, barn to

TOO Rooms, with first-class board; also, barn to rent.

515 WABASH-AV.—SUITES OF ROOMS FOR with hot and cold water; good board.

549 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and parlor bedroom, with board.

549 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—TWO NICELY-to without board; bath-room, not and cold water, etc.

West Side.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR TWO TO OCCUPY same room, can get board in a private femily (no other boarders); large pleasant front room and A1 accommodations. West Monroe-st., near Ashland-ay.

Address Y 15, Tribans office. A LADY LIVING ALONE WOULD LIKE A LADY to board; widow preferred. Call at 394 West Madison-st.

Hotels. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.

-Room, with board, \$1.50 to \$2 per day; \$6 to \$9
per week; rooms, without board, 80c, 75c, and \$1 per
day; \$2.50 to \$5 per week. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500 TO \$1,000; SO ber, active, reliable, and willing to work, and heliestend a light, clean, and profitable manufacturing business. Investigation solicited. Address 8 93, Tribune PARTNER WANTED—IN GOOD PAYING BUSI-ness already established; must have \$5,000 to \$10,000; object, to increase business. Address N 96, Tribune office. Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A
Lasfe and profitable business; must have the best of
to business ability and integrity, and
\$1.500 in money. Address 0 17. Tribune office.

A HORSE, WAGON, COFFEE, AND MILL WANTed in exchange for first-class real estate. No. 161
Elitabeth-8t.

To EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF RICH GARDEN
Isnd, in Town of Lyons, valued at \$250, per acre,
incumbered for \$1,000, of which \$500 is due in October, 1878, and \$500 October, 1877; will exchange for
city or Hyde Park property. Z 100, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO CLEAE IMPROVED FARMS
In Michigan, for which parties want two pieces of
clear, improved residence property in Chicago of in the
suburbs near a station, worth respectively \$500 and
4 p. m. A. B. WILCOX, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—SECURED NOTE \$500 AND
large house and grounds, for a good paying business, or other clear property. Address S 22, Tribune
office.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE Stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money savanced to any amount; lowest charges.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

ITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXtended business experience in groceries, bookkeepag, etc., will be pleased to engage himself from 8:30
im. to 4 p. m. References the best, Addreas 5 i, fribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL PAY \$100 FOR A situation (city or country) worth \$1,200 a year.

Address V 52, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED - AT ONCE - BY YOUNG man, with ten years' experience in immer trade, as bookkeeper in that or other business. Address O 3 rribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN OF EX-

D tended business experience in the mercandic trade useful in any capacity, and would advance from \$1.00 to \$4,000, if perfectly secured; references the best Andress W H C, 437 Michigan av. Conchmen, Teamsters, etc.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERICAN
as coschman; will do his best to please employer;
has reference. Address V 42, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN. WITH HORSE
Oand wagon, to sell or deliver goods; good references.
Address N 24, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING MAN, with large established trade in Wisconsin and Minnesota, in Wholesale liquor house. Address 0 27, Tribuno office. SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE.

CITUATION WANTED-BY WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook, hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant,
city or country; best of references given. Call at 23
Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN
S an American family to do general housework. Call
at 112 Segwick-st., basement, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework in a small family or second work
Apply at 261 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY MAN AND WIFE
wife a first-class cook and laundress; man under
stands all about horses and gardening and work about a
house. Splendid reforences. Please call or address
BAKER, 60 State-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 546 Larrabee at. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH COOK in a private family. Apply to M T, 5235 Went-worth-av. SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN HOTEL On boarding-house. Apply at 184 West Harrison-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Work in a small family: the best of references given. Call at 1012 South Dearbour-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE work in a small family: the best of references given. Call at 1012 South Dearbour-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD RESPECTA-S ble girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; best of reference. Please call at 231 Maxwell-st., Wesl Side. Side.

Side.

Side.

A THOROUGHLY

Competent girl to do general bousework in a small

private family; best of city reference. Call at 145;

Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL FOR GEN Seral housework in a small family. Call at 90 On

tario-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
Dyoung girl for general housework; private family.
Call for two days at 281 South May-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO COOK,
wash, and fron in a private family, or do genera
housework. Call at 360 Butterneld-st., between Nineteenth and Eighteenth-st. centh and Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do second work, sew, or see to grown children is
some nice private family. Please call 133 Meagher-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework, or second. Apply or address 121 South Jefferson-st: SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH, AND ron, or do general housework in a small, private family. Call or address in the rear of 25 Bowery-st., for two days. ITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
Prench girl in a private family, with no children
r second or general housework. Call at 66 Bine

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRI to do general honsework in a private family. Cal or address for two days at 383 Jefferson-st. or address for two days at 383 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do second work and sewing or general housework
is a small family. Please call at 603 Wabash-ay, after
9 a m., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework. Inquire at 186 Coventry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
O to do second work or general housework in a small
family. Please call or address D, 229 Twenty-sixth-st.,
in store.

In store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL

S to cook, wash, and from in a private family, or de
general housework in a small family. Call for two days
at 696 Indians—sv. Study indiana sw.

Study in the New York of the Study of

Sea matresses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS.

Of reasmaker (immediately) in a store, or a private family; is also a good shirtmaker, and thoroughly understands all kinds of white work; has her own wheeler a Wilson machine. Please address for two days, Miss N. A. LYNCH, Jefferson Hotel, 489 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL
to take care of invalid lady. Call or address for
four days, 162 Twentieth-et.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH
girl, to take care of an invalid; can come well recommended. X 85, Tribune office. ommended. X 85, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY COLOR of woman as wet-nurse; no objection to traveling. Address Y 35, Tribung office.

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Hawley Bullding, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. I WANT \$50,000, 5 OR 10 YEARS, 734 PER CEN interest, upon improved farms, worth four times the amount Address M 59, Tribune office. MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL GOODS OF VALUE AT low interest. 374 State-st., near Harrison, in loan once. GEO. G. POPPERS. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR Collateral security. WILSON & DAVIS, Room 3, 118 Randolph et.

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Fifth-av. and Madison-st., a Russia leather wallet
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I OST-ASUM OF MONRY IN THE BLUE ISLAND-sw. car. Please retura to 381 Fourteenth-st., and be liberally rewarded.

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PERSONAL-THOMAS DEAN IS MOST EARNESTly requested to write to 82 Great Cheetham -s.

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AMUSEMENTS. Haverly's Theatre.

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Monroe street, between Dearborn and State.
ersonville." Afternoon and evening. Adelphi Theatre.

Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety peri

Hooley's New Chicago Theatre Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange

yesterday closed at 901. There will be more warm weather here bouts to-day, with a reasonable probability of an occasional shower.

A victory of some importance to the Ser vian arms is officially announced at Bel grade. On Monday Gen. Honvatovich recaptured Gurgosovatz from the Turks, and occupied Tresibaba.

The Turkish officers implicated in the murder of the foreign Consuls at Salonics were formally degraded yesterday. Atrocity being at a premium in Turkey, their reinent in a quiet way may be expected

The great anthracite coal combination we vesterday disrupted. The stock speculators perating for lower prices were disappointed in the fact that this event had but little effect on the price of certain securities which it was expected to reduce in value. Five hunthe market at auction Tuesday, and there is a bare possibility that the people may derive ultimate benefit from the change in the aspect of the mammoth fuel monopoly.

The great rush of visitors to the Centennial Exposition seems to have fairly begun. It is stated that 12,000 passengers were carried yesterday from New York to Philadelphia. Among the new arrivals was a party of 113 Chinese boys from their schools at Hartford and New Haven, who had proceeded in a body to view the wonders of the big show. These are the young Celestials sent to America by the Chinese Government to remain in this country fifteen years and re-

A general movement in the whisky-fraud rosecutions is to be inaugurated early in eptember by direction of the Attorneydeneral, with a view to a thorough cleaning up of the dockets in Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis. Besides the persons who have been indicted but not brought to trial, there is a large number who have entered pleas of guilty and have not yet received their sentences. It is announced in ington that EMERY A. STORRS, of Chicago, has been employed by the Government assist in the prosecution of the remaining cases. If his success in securing conviction is at all in proportion to his success in preventing them, his assistance will be of

The report that the Canadian Indians have been approached by the putative possessors of the colored elevations in Wyoming and Dakota is confirmed by official advices from the Dominion. It seems that the red men over the border are not possessed of tha sanguinary temperament which distinguishes their brothers this side of the line. They minary temperament which distinguished have, therefore, in reply to our invitation to join in the work of exterminating the fore of CROOK and TERRY, returned answer that they have no desire to change their condition of contented peace for one of disastrous war to which message the Sioux send word that they will, after properly punishing the civilized invaders, turn their attention to the proud Blackfeet, whose country they will overrun, and whose substance they will de-

erately active yesterday, provisions being weak and breadstuffs firm. Mess pork closed 45c per brl lower, at \$16.95@17.00 cash or September and \$14.95 seller the year. Lard closed 22½c per 100 lbs lower, at \$10.30 cash or September and \$10.10 seller October. Meats were quiet, at 61c for boxed shoulders, 81c for do short ribs, and 9c for do short clears. Lake freights were active, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were dull, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat closed to lower, at 90c for August and 91 to for September. Corn closed to lower, at 44 to cash and 44 to for September. Oats closed to higher, at 30to for crish or September and 30to for October. firmer, at 53@54c. Barley was stronger, closing at 74c for September 72c for October. Hogs were in good demand and ruled steady at Monday's prices, poor to choice selling at \$5.7566.40. Cattle were establish the principle, on when will be

fairly active and closed weak and a shade lower. Sheep were unchanged. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 1,076,771 bu wheat, 1,565,735 bu corn, 114, 053 bu oats, 147,939 bu rye, 321,244 bu bar ley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$110.75 in greenbacks at the close.

An interesting contribution to the insid workings of the prosecution of the Chicago Whisky Ring will be found in a letter printed this morning, which District-Attorney BANGS wrote to Mr. DEXTER, giving the points of Renm's evidence as originally offered to the Government by his attorneys in exchange for immunity. Mr. DEXTER was at that time in Washington, and the District Attorney wished him to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General about accepting REHM's testimony.
REHM wanted to plead guilty and get his sentence which he desired should be a fine without imprisonment) before testifying, but Mr. Bangs was afraid to trust him. It will also be seen that Mr. Banos submitted the points of REHM's testimony to the Secretary brough Mr. DEXTER with the understand that it should be sustained by corroborating evidence. But here is just where the prose cution was weak. It did not get his corrol orating evidence, on the basis of which th Secretary probably instructed that terms should be made with REHM; but REHM go partial immunity all the same.

A dispatch from London gives an accoun of an alleged interview between the Servian Prime Minister and the Russian represent tive at Belgrade, wherein the former stated that Servia had determined to maintain the con test against the Turkish arms, and appealed generosity of Russia for aid both in men and money. Permission was asked for Russian officers and soldiers to enter the Servian army, and it is said that a favorable answer was given by the Czar's Government. As a conse according to the London dispatch from Semlin, Russian officers and sub-officers are flocking to Belgrade daily, and offering their services gratuitously, and the Sclavonic Committee in Russia have begun sending forward large sums of money. This information, if true, is full of promise to the Servian cause. The current of Russian sympathy once set in motion unrestricted by diplomatic interference, and the cause of the insurgents would receive the support necessary to turn the scale and beat back the Turkish forces. It is to be hoped that the long-restrained volunteer aid from Russia has at last been permitted to go to the rescue of Servia, and that the hard-pressed soldiers of Prince MfLAN can hold out long enough to turn this sympathy and succor to practical account.

THE GREAT POLITICAL DANGER. TILDEN and HENDRICKS cannot be elected rithout at the same time giving the Democratic party full control of both Houses o Congress. The majority of the Democrats in Congress will be composed of the members from the Southern States, who will therefore control the caucus. All legislation, as a consequence, will be shaped finally by the Confederates of the sixteen Southern States acting solidly in the sectional interest of an impoverished but ambitious and greedy people. Mr. TILDEN will owe his elevation to these people mainly, and will not be able, even if he have the inclination, to oppos them. There will be nothing, therefore, to prevent the Confederates from recouping their losses of the War at the cost of the entire tax-paying public of the nation. They will have the temptation offered by opportunity, power, poverty, a sense of wrong done them, and the theory and belief that the War was forced upon them without justice or the ances it will demand greater forbearance and self-control than human nature has yet been found capable of to resist the temptation of indemnifying themselves for losses which they believed they sustained through the malice and injustice of others And this is the greatest danger to be appre hended from a change of the National Administration at the present time.

One section or the other must have been

in the wrong in the late Civil War On the theory maintained by the Republican party that sovereignty is vested in the National Government, and that no State had a right to withdraw from the Union as from a mere compact or treaty, then it was the duty of the National Government to coerce the return of the seceded States, and they must bear the penalties and losses of their own crime in sustaining an unconstitutional act by an appeal to arms and the horrors and desolation of war. But if the principle of sovereignty is vested in the States as individual political entities, and the Southern States had a right to secede, then the North committed a constitutional crime in com pelling them to lay down their arms and return, and the North is responsible to them for all the damages they suffered on account of this unwarranted and unconstitutional procedure. There is no manner of doubt that the vast majority of the ex-Confederates -probably ninety-nine out of every hundred believe now, as they did in 1860, that the sovereignty is vested in the States; that they and a constitutional right to withdraw from the League, which they regarded as a mere agency of the States; and that they have ielded merely to superior force and not to noral right in returning to the Union. The ante-War record of both TILDEN and HEN-DRICES, as well as various recorded utterances of both during the War, show that they are also imbued with this State-Sovereignty heresy. Thus their election, along with a majority of both Houses of Congress. will restore to the controlling power in th nation that faction which holds to the belief that the War was conducted by the North

without constitutional authority. It does not follow that, holding that doctrine, there would be any movement by the South, or any part of it, toward another secession or disruption of the Union, (1) be-cause they probably do not now regard it as lesirable, and (2) because they may well doubt its success. But it does follow that. having absolute political power, they will use it for their own benefit, and provide resitution of the losses they suffered in a war which they believe was waged against them without justice or authority. The fact that they were on the eve of a Presidential election, in which they hoped to attain absolute power, and the check put upon them by Republican Senate and Republican President, did not prevent them from at least foreshadowing this policy in the late House of Representatives. Bills were actually introduced for the payment to Rebels for stores and supplies taken during the War for the use of the army, for the use of vessels, boats, and campinggrounds, for the fences destroyed, the trees every loss incident to an invasion of an erected an inverted pyramid of claims that annot even be estimated The same principle, of course, which jus-

tifies a recompense for property destroyed in an invaded country in war will operate to relieve the people of the South from sustainng any part of the cost of the War. The only war-tax ever levied upon the South was the cotton-tax between 1863 and 1868, which yielded in bulk a little more than \$68,000-000. The people of the North, during the War, paid as high as \$400,000,000 a year of War taxes on manufac tures, incomes, gross receipts, etc. But the people of the South have always resented the cotton-tax and have been per sistent in their demands that it shall be re funded. With a faction in absolute control of the Government and all national legisla tion which believes that the South was in no way responsible for the War, this tax will be promptly refunded, for, on that theory, it is manifestly unjust that the South should b made to bear any proportion of the cost of the War. This will probably be the first step taken by the Confederates, as the country has been prepared for it by an agitation of the question for some years. The cottontax refunded, and the Rebels paid for the supplies taken from them for the army, the principle of their non-responsibility for the War will have been thoroughly recognized; and it will follow that the South should b paid for that property in negroes which was lost when the blacks were eman cipated as one of the results of the War. The payment for their slaves will be a further recognition of the theory that he North should sustain all the cost of the War, direct and indirect, and will lead to an ssumption of the Southern debts and the addition of the Confederate soldiers, widows, and children to the pension lists. One is not more unreasonable than the other, and all are comprehended in the doctrine still maintained by the Democratic party, as controlled by the South, that the Souther States merely exercised their sovereign rights in seceding, and that it was a crime to resort to war to coerce their submission to the Na-

tional Government. These are the real dangers of the ascendency of the Democratic party, governed by the Confederates of the South, to supreme power. The people of this country will be nelpless in their opposition to this general scheme of indemnification. It will be worked out in a lawful manner by the National Congress, approved by the National Executive, and sustained by the National Courts changed in number and character to suit the theory of State Sovereignty. It is not likely that the Confederates will resort to additional taxation for the present to pay these Southern war claims: they will more probably sell bonds and increase the public debt to that end. To what extent they will do this it is simply impossible to guess, but the national debt may be doubled by carrying out the theory to its logical conclus The only way to prevent this is to reaffirm the Republican doctrine of National Sovereignty and repudiate the Confederate heresy of State Sovereignty.

HAYES AND GRANTISM.

The campaign is now over two months old. The Republican candidates have been before the people since the middle of June There has been ample time for the Democratic papers and stump-speakers to thoroughly analyze and criticize these candidates and to present the people with their reasons why HAYES and WHEELER should not be elected. It will be conceded by every one that the Democrats are not accustomed to waste opportunities of this sort. During all this time, however, after the most diligent offer but one objection to the election of the Republican candidates, and, as might be expected, that objection is as flimsy as it is intrue. The burden of the outcry of every Democratic newspaper and stump-speaker i that in case of the election of Haves and WHEELER, their Admistration will be a con tinuation of Grantism, and with this unfair unjust, and untrue statement, they are seek ing to make capital in the South, which detests Grant, not because he is President, but ecause he overcame secession, and with uch wavering Republicans in the North as are fearful that the policy of GRANT, which

they diglike may be continued by Haves The answer to this is a very plain and sim ple one. Mr. Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati for the very reason of avoiding this charge, which, it was anticipated, might be made. He was selected because he has never been under GRANT's influence. He has never been a member of his Cabinet. He has never subscribed to his errors. Therefore, to utterly avoid every suspicion of Grantism and to enable the party to run free of the burden, Haves was chosen as its standardbearer. There is only one possible sense in which the accusation can be made that the HAYES Administration will be a continuation of the GRANT Administration, namely, that it will be a prolongation of the Republican party in power. But in answer to this it may be said that the Republican party has changed its agents. It has chosen a new leader, who comes to the front with a new policy. He has never trained under the old eader, and is committed to none of his plans or purposes, much less to his errors and mistakes. Instead of selecting a man for his military record, elected a man because of his civil record. his unspotted personal character, and his abilities as a statesman. They selected a eader whose moral and mental characteristics, habits of life, and modes of thought all tend to carry him as far as possible from a continuance of GRANT's errors and failings. He will not be surrounded by a herd of poor relatives, nor will he be besieged with their morous importunities. Being rich himself, he is removed far from any possible nancial temptation. He has never been charged, even by his worst enemies, with gift-taking. He not only has no taste for such things, but his moral rectitude is so well known that no man will dare to offer him present or bribe. He is not a rash man. or domineering in disposition. He is not so pig-headed as to uphold the errors that night possibly be made: on the other hand. he has always been noted for his coolness agacity, and prudence. CARL SCHURZ, in his recent letter to the editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, makes the following eloquent estimate of his abilities:

It does not occur to me to elevate Mr. HAYES t It does not occur to me to elevate Mr. HAYE to a demi-god because he is a candidate for the Presi-dency, but he is universally recognized as a man of scrupulous integrity, of a strong feeling of honor, of a quiet energy,—a nan who has falfilled all public duties which have ever devolved upon him with success, and in every respect wit proach; a man in whom the desire to re preserve honor to the Government springs from the natural tendency of his nature, and not from artifice or affected feeling. It is quite as well the bad elements of party, and surrounded himself with those most deserving of respect. In the Presidency he would therein not be less successful,

cond term he would withdraw from the influen hich would surround him all opportunity to exwhich would surround him all opportunity we cite in him any other emotion than that of making a single term honorable. This is no extravagan praise, but it has the advantage of being true.

And, in relation to the charge to which we

have alluded, Mr. Schurz further says: If it is said that the election of Mr. HAYES ead to a mere continuation of the GRANT Admin-stration, it is the chatter of party, no less absurd than if his letter of acceptance were a glorification of Grantism. Mr. Grant himself has a better unrstanding of the matter. The news from Wa very inappropriate," and has taken it almost a personal affront. He will no doubt express hi elings to a further extent in the course of th

As we have already said, Mr. HAYES was principally selected because he is wholly disconnected with the present Administration and because he can go into the White Hous without being entangled in any of the existing rings and cliques, without having to settle any old debts, without danger of the influences of any wing or faction of the party. It is, therefore, both unfair and maliciously partisan, as Mr. Schuzz expresses it, "the mere chatter of party," to allege that he will continue Grantism in an offensive sense. He will administer the Government in accordance with the views set forth in the Repub lican platform. He will enforce all the laws He will be surrounded by Republican counselors. It could hardly be expected that he would take advice from counselors of the TILDEN and HENDRICKS stripe, however safe or sagacious they might be, much less when those counselors would come to Washington fresh from the corrupt and infamous school of Tammany, in which Trange received hi training. He will prolong Republicanis and Unionism, but he will not prolong Grantism, and none know that better than the very men who are making the unjust allega-

THE TURKISH CRUELTIES. The Turks have once more vindicated their claim to the allegation that they are the champion liars of the world in denying that they have perpetrated the cruelties charged against them. EDIB FFFENDI, a Commis ioner appointed by the Porte to investigate the alleged cruelties at Adrianople, has made a report in which he denies the atrocities and makes counter-charges of barbarities on the other side. The report, which is printed in the English papers, would be a triumphant defense of the Turks if it were only true, but, unfortunately for its veracity, these cru elties are not only alleged by the Servians but they have been rehearsed by hundreds of eye-witnesses, by Consuls of all the Powand by newspaper correspond from every part of the civilents ized world. Nowhere have they been stated with more detail and circumstane than in the English papers, although the Tory Government of England has winked at them because it looks upon the Christian revolt as prejudicial to its views of the East

ern policy. The charge that the Turks had

been guilty of a barbarity so fiendish that it

was without excuse has been thoroughly es-

tablished out of the mouths of innumerabl

witnesses. Even the London Times, re-

ferring to this report, is constrained to dis believe it. It says : The Turkish Government has failed to observ that its accusers have made distinct and specifi ccusations. They have given names, dates laces. They have brought charges against par ticular officials. If the Porte wishes to clear itself it must be equally specific. It will not suffice t say that in some cases the Turkish troops were mer ciful or that in others the Mussulman villager racticed the ordinary duties of humanity. The orte is lamentably mistaken if it support the opinion of Europe will be influe and evasive a report as that of EDIB Er-

It should be remembered that the atrocities outbreak of the war, even before the nassacre of the Consuls at Salonica. Since that time hundreds of towns and villages have been burned. Thousands of wome and children have been tortured and butchered, and other thousands have been carried off into slavery and shipped to Turkish harems. Never in the history of the world has there been such a record of horrible savagery as that which has been inflicted upon helpless women and children by these fiends. For these cruelties England stands morally responsible, as they were done under shelter of the Tory Government. There must some day come a fearful reckoning.

MR. BILLINGS AS COMPLAINANT. We yesterday printed the letter of Mr. BILLINGS, of the People's Gas Company, to the Common Council. It is needless to say that, like all Mr. BILLINGS' previous communications to the public in defense of the Gas Company, it is able and ingenious. Mr. BILLINGS objects to the action proposed by the City Council on several grounds. (1.) That, however great the necessity, the City of Chicago cannot justify on moral or legal grounds the violation of contracts. (2.) That the contract made with the Gas Company in 1869 is warranted by the expressed letter of the charter of the Company, as amended in 1865. The law of the State prohibits any ordinance requiring the Company to furnish gas at less than \$3 per 1.000 feet. (3.) That for the City Conncil to violate its existing contract, or to substitute for the gas "burning torches" in the shape of oil lamps, will involve the already embarrassed city in an amount of damages far exceeding the supposed saving of expenditure. (4. That, in view of the changed circumsta of the city and the financial troubles, he will in behalf of his Company reduce the price of gas to the city from \$3 to \$2.25 per 1,000 feet, having previously reduced it to private consumers to \$2.50 per 1,000 feet. There can be no question as to the high morality of a religious non-violation of contracts, and Mr. BILLINGS' remarks on this point will meet with hearty approval from all high-minded and honorable men; but the trouble is that there are very few person who believe that any violation of contract i proposed or intended. The Gas Compani btained from the Common Council in 1869 a contract at certain prices and with certain agreements, the Council of that year undertaking to bind the city for ten years to fol low. The prices named in that contrac were enormous for that time, and of course are more so for the present time. It s denied by the city, and has always been denied, that the Council could make contract for ten years, or for any number of years beyond its own life and legal existence. If for ten years, it might bind the city to take Mr. BILLINGS' gas for twenty or thirty years, and there would be no appeal. relief, or redress. The question now at issue is whether that contract of 1869 is

not an adjudicated question.

legally any more than a contract for one year, and continuing by consent year after year. Mr. BILLINGS assumes the whole quesion when he declares that the contract has a legal existence extending to 1879. That is question of both law and fact which has o be determined, and is now an open and

by its contract to pay the Gas Companies the price stipulated, it is only bound to pay for the gas it uses. The city is at the same liberty to use gas or oil that the citizen is. The city finds itself in that condition financially that it cannot pay \$700,000 a year for gas to light the streets; it has not and cannot get the money. It must, therefore, if the Gas Company does not voluntarily reduce the price of gas, resort to oil, which it can obtain at a comparatively small cost. Mr. BILLINGS que from his charter that the Company shall not be compelled to take less than \$3 per 1,000 feet. But there is nothing in the charter which prohibits the Company from accepting less than \$3 per 1,000 feet. Indeed, the Company has already furnished private consumers with gas at \$2.50 per 1,000 feet. It is not, therefore, a question of law, or of contract, but a question of conscience. The city asks that the price of gas be reduced to \$1.50 per 1,000 feet. Mr. Billings offers to fur nish it at \$2.25. That is a substantial waiver of the contract price, and the moral questio between the city and the Company is reduced to a difference of 75 cents per 1,000 feet for

The trustee or agent of the People's Gas Company intimates that under his contract he is entitled to \$3 per 1,000 feet, and declares that the refusal to take gas from him will be such a flagrant violation of contract that the Company will be entitled to damages. We suppose the Company can only claim damages equal to the amount of profit lost, or profit which it would have made had the city continued to use the gas. This subect of the price of gas is not a new one. The West Side Company has always complained that in its immense territory the private consumption was very small, and that to furhish the street lamps exclusively over large districts involved such a loss that ever at \$3 per 1,000 feet the manufacture and delivery of gas yielded no profit to the Company. We suppose that this representation has been heard by every gas onsumer in the West Division and by every person ever connected with the City Govern ment. The West Side Gas Company, though never, until last January, collecting less than \$3 per 1,000 feet, has been represented as always doing business at a loss. If it be a oss to furnish gas at \$3, the Company is now voluntarily losing a much greater sum by furnishing it to private consumers at \$2.50 and yet it now offers to supply the city at \$2.25 per 1,000 feet. We do not know the esources of the Company; but to furnish the public with gas at 75 cents per 1,000 feet selow the cost of manufacture and delivery and the ordinary expenditure must be a se ious loss in the course of a year. Hence, the proposition of the city to release the Company from obligation to furnish the gas t all ought to be gratefully accepted. Instead of claiming a bill of damages, the Company ought to be thankful to the for releasing it from a tract under which the Company has been losing money for several and which, with the additional sacrifice of 75 cents per 1,000 feet, must eventually im pair the capital, destroy the credit, and absorb the entire property of the Company, leaving the stockholders insolvent and bank. rupt. Under these circumstances, the talk about the city having to pay the Gas Company lamages, if it dispense with gas at the ruinous price offered by the Company and use

oil, is hardly consistent. Without pretending to know what the Mayor and City Council will do, we think that public opinion has settled down to the proposition that if the city cannot be furnished with gas at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet, that scriptions for TILDEN'S benefit can consent the streets be lighted with oil. That is a sult from which, unless the serious legal difficulty, the public will not be driven by talk about damages.

MRS. SWISSHELM'S PATENT.

The readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will bear us witness that Mrs. JANE GREY Swisshelm has been striving to be a great public reformer in her rough and ready manner. She has wrestled with every social, moral, and political question that has been the subject of public discussion. The care of infants, the quality of soothing sirup, the compounding of bread and doughnuts, the phases of the BEECHER case, the construction of flannel waistcoats for the population of Borioboola Gha, the resumption of specie payments, the merits of street pavements, the political aspects of the Presidential paign, the intoxicating qualities of lager beer, the evolution of species, the identity of the man who struck WILLIAM PATTERSO the failings of the clergy, the miseries amateur singers, the corruptions of the Court-House Ring,—every prominent topic in fact of the past quarter of a century has been overhauled by her in the most vigorous manner, not always with any profitable practical result, but always with earnestness and masculine strength. She has had some thing to say about everything, and she has had a way of saying it that has attracted attention and commanded respect, notwithstanding the charge of garrulousness some

times brought against her. Mrs. Swisshelm has written and spoke much because she couldn't help it. Her mind is a sort of grist-mill, grinding out sug gestions from the facts constantly running nto its hopper. The suggestions have been good, bad, and indifferent, according to the rist she has had to grind, but in the midst of much chaff there has been some good grain. A letter from this lady in last Monday's TRIBUNE is in proof of this. She is the exception to the rule that women never invent anything. She has invented a scientific apparatus that is des tined to work a revolution in the heating and ventilating system of our houses and public buildings, and to prove a great bless ing to mankind in a hygienic sense. Afte breathing the impure and poisonous air pumped up from cellars instead of the at ospheric reservoir, 50 miles deep, above us, which is pure and wholesome, she set a work to see if she could not draw a current of air down from the upper pure strata of the atmosphere instead of up from the car-bonized, poisonous air on the surface of the

earth. We let her tell her own story : I went home, and spent weeks in a dirty little I went nome, and spent weeks in a dirty little tin-shop, getting models made, and found that my principle worked to a charm, but that there was several ways of applying it. When I got one, —a furnace, with three hot-air pipes and one cold-air pipe, adjoining the smoke-flue, started the fire, and found a steady draft down this and up through those, I put more pipe on the cold-air flue, and carried it up three times the height of the hot-air pipes; blew hard into one hot-air pipe, then into mother, and found the air rush out of the o two, and the bit of tissue paper lie on the top of the cold-air fine,—I thought that would answer. I rolled that model in a paper, and carried it to my rolling that are the same and at dinner told him I had found a plan by which he could draw air for his furnace down the drawing-room chimney-flue hen unused, and send it the out danger of counter-currents. He laughed, and said he had heard of such things. After dinner i handed him the model. He took it, with a hearty laugh, turned it over a while, began to look peri-ous, bley into one pipe, then take another, and

remarked: "Sure enough! You have got Why did none of us ever think of tha That there is value to her discovery is shown by the issue of a patent to her by the oner. If her plan, which works so sfully in the model, can be practically applied to buildings, she will have accom lished more than any of the savants or hygienic philosophers have yet been able to do. She will rescue her own sex from the tigms of being non-inventors, and she will receive the blessings of all mankind for res-cuing them from the slow but sure poison of

foul air. JANE is possibly to be congratu-

MORE OF TILDEN'S BAILROAD WRECKING The people of Indiana have been visited with more than their share of the popular burdens which have contributed to make up TILDEN'S wealth of several millions of do ars. We have shown that, from his own answer to the suit brought against him by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, he has admitted either to a breach of trust of the obtaining of money under false pretens which cost certain Indiana people \$168,000 but the people of another section of that State were made to suffer still more. A line of railroad was projected from Fort Wayne to Traverse Bay, known as the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and the people long the line contributed some \$600,000 of

city, county, and private subscriptions toward building the road. A sufficient sun in fact was raised in this manner to com plete the actual work of construction. But ere was too good an opportunity for the application of TLIDEN'S invention of Credit-Mobilier to let pass unimproved. A Ring was formed, under his direction and guided by his legal advice, for gobbling up all the ubscriptions. It was called the Continental Improvement Company, which was ambi-tious to construct the road. It secured control of the stock by proxies, voted all the as-sets of the road (including the \$600,000 of local municipal subscriptions), and an issue of \$1,800,000 first-mortgage bonds for the ruction. The next step was to make the bonds negotiable at a fair rate, and the Ring did this by leasing the road to the Pennsylvania Company for ninety-nine years, which guaranteed the interest on the onds. This, of course, wiped out he \$600,000 of local subscriptions, and left the cities, counties, towns, and private subscribers to whistle for the money. By this operation it is likely that Mr. Tupen and his Ring associates made at the very least \$1,500,000, after allowing for the shave on the bonds and the construction of the road, since enough money had been actually subscribed for the latter. Mr. TILDEN had to divide to some extent, perhaps, with the controlling spirits of the Pennsylvania Company, whose guarantee of the interest on the onds rendered them negotiable; but, as the engineer of the scheme, he probably received the lion's share. The rascality of the transaction was fully exposed by the Hon. J. K. EDGERTON, the President of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Company, himself a confirmed Democrat, and formerly a Democratic member of Congress. The exposition was made in the Fort Wayne Sentiel, one of the leading Democratic newspapers of Indiana. But all this was before TILDEN was thought of as a Democratic candidate for President. Mr. TILDEN is now sending back some of this ill-gotten money into Indiana for campaign purposes, but we doubt very much whether the were originally swindled out of it will be the favored ones now; nor can we understan how any of those who are still paying taxes in Indiana to make up these railroad sub-

The New York Tribune has compiled a table, which we print to-day, showing the reduction in the wages of men and women which has taken place since 1874, and the like reductions which have taken place in the cost of living in the same period. These changes have had a marked effect on the labor organizations and trade societies. The hard times having forced a reduction of expenditure on the part of society generally; a reduction in employment followed of necessity. As a consequence, the scales of wages established by the arbitrary rules of trade unions became absurd. It was no longer question as to what wages a workman should permitted to work for, but where th man could get work at any price. The number of unemployed became so great that all attempts to maintain a fixed rate of wages were abandoned. In some branches of em ployment the number discharged was proportionately so great that the "unions" have been disbanded. It was no use to "strike, because the employer was ready and anxious to suspend business altogether The table shows the rates of wages paid to men in over fifty trades and to women in a large number; and that in the former class the reduction has been from 10 to 20 per cent, and in women's wages from 25 to 35 per cent. Even in that class of female operatives known as "help," and which have itherto been able to command undiminished wages, a considerable reduction has taken place. This is largely due to the fact that families generally have reduced the number employed, thereby increasing the number seeking work. The wages of this class in New York have declined from \$14 to \$1 per month to \$10 to \$12 per month. The paper from which we take this statem lowever, shows that those who have bee able to maintain regular employment are doing better even on the reduced wages than at the higher rates in 1870. There has been even a greater reduction in the cost of living. giving to the wages of 1876 a greater pu chasing power than the larger wages of 1872. The severity of the hard times falls on those who are wholly unemployed.

The cable dispatches a day or two since re-ported the death in London of JOHN FREDERICK Lawis, the well-known English painter in oils and water-colors. He was born in that city i 1806, and was the son of an engraver. Between 1800, and was the son of an engraver. Between 1830 and 1850 he made long sketching tours through Europe, and on his return from Spain brought with him a large collection of views of the Alhambra and copies of Spanish and Venetian masters. In 1855 he first made his appearance as an oil painter. In that year he was chosen President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colors, and in 1865 was elected a member of the Royal Academy. Among his best works are "The Harem," "Bedouins and Their Camls," " A Halt in the Desert," " Scene in Cairo." "The Well in the Desert," and "A Frank in the Desert of Mount Sinal

The mission to Switzerland has been, in effect abolished by a refusal to make an appropriation to support it. This was the work of the Demo-cratic members in Congress from Wisconsin for the purpose of spiting the Hon. Honaca RUBLEE, formerly the editor of the Madison State Journal, who has been the Minister to the Swiss Republic since 1869. Probably he does not regret being legislated out, as he intended coming home shortly anyway. He lost his daughter lately, a beautiful and accomplished girl of 18, educated at Nuremberg, and will bring har remains home when the cold weather sets in. When in charge of the Journal he was an able and excellent editor, and wielded great nce over the politics of Wisconsin.

THE ABOLITION OF DOORSTEPS A little feminine wall went up in one of the

A little feminine wail went up in one of the Sunday papers against the pernicions habit which some people, mostly boarders, have acquired of sitting out on the front doorsteps. The writer, with the vigorous and unadorned language of one who had suffered much, described how she was obliged every evening to walk down West Washington street and undergo the humiliation of being stared at by the go the humiliation of being stared at by the myriads of young men and women assembled in front of their residences, no doubt for the express purpose of seeing her as she passed. And as if this were not enough ignominy to pour upon an unoffending female, the inhabitants of that thoroughfare, according to the writer, ause their little children to trun up and down the sidewalk in order to run against her and tear her dress. The revelstion which this correspondent makes of the manners of society in that hitherto respected quarter of the city is certainly of a most revolu ng nature, and is calculated to arouse the utmost indignation in the mind of every law-abid-ing citizen. Some effective measures should be aken at once to compel the residents of West Washington street to remain in-doors after the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, or even after 6 o'clock, if necessary, in order that passers-by may not have their delicate feelings harrowed may not have their delicate feelings harrowed by being gazed at from the front door-steps. Since the subject is now fairly under discus-sion, may it not be well to consider it in the calm light of true philosophy, rather than to grant all the premises and indulge in vitupera-tion, which is always superficial? Is there not underlying the mere fact of people sitting out of doors in the evening some deeper meaning— a something that is still deeper than any ordinary cause or incentive? It may be unacknowledged and unknown even by the men and women who habitual indulge in the vice of ating on the front doo steps. In fact, any of these people would probably offer as a palliation for their crime that they were merely consulting their per-sonal comfort, and would make up a shabby excuse grounded on the weather or something equally as ridiculous. But those are not the eal motives. It remains for us hitherto undiscovered fact, that it is the de step alone which is to blame in this matter, At first thought one might fee loubt the statement or to carn at it, and the more one reflects upon it judiciously and of probability. Look at the case! Here, it will be remembered, is the whole population of a reputable street collected a a certain hour of the evening at certain corresponding portion of their that they are human. Nor is there any limits tion of age or sex. If only the young boarder were there, accompanied as he always is by the landlady's eldest daughter, then it might be claimed with some show of truth that he was there for flirting purposes. But the youn heir regret, are seldom allowed to monopol place that is in such general demand. Th old bald-headed boarder, the bearded and chiv alric boarder, the flounced and painted boarder, the pretty, giggling boarder, and all the mu-tiform varieties of boarders, are represented. Does it not seem probable, in view of this agglomeration of people with different inter-and tastes, that there is some such fundame

al cause for their action as has been suggested The front door-step, then, seems to certain malignant fascination, not unlike that f the evil eye, which impels people, ordinarily of good intentions and character, to visit and linger in its neighborhood at a certain hour of the evening, and also causes them to gaze at people passing along the street. That in exercising that attracting power it does so wickedly is a matter of record, and is therefore easily susceptible of proof. LOPE DE VEGA tells about a cavalier who, when returning from the war, where he had encountered danger in every form and whence he had escaped unscathed, was killed by falling from his own door-step. Soc-RATES was probably standing on his own door-step when his wife showered him with slops. evil befell men and women on account of their

proximity to the fateful door-step. Convinced, then, of the fact that to the door-step alone should be attributed all the blame, and animated by a sincere desire to see justice done to all, we reiterate that the residents along West Washington street have been misday paper. The only remedy that we can see for the people who, like her, are condemned to be stared at every evening, is for a petition to be circulated which, after succinctly stating the above grievances, shall demand, in the name of the long-suffering public, the total abolition of front door-steps.

The Republicans of the Sangamon District have nominated D. L. PHILLIPS, Esq., for Congress against William M. Springer, the Con-federate candidate. Phillips runs as a sort of forlorn hope, as the District was constructed to be Democratic. It consists of six counties which have always been set down as "Demo cratic," viz.: Cass, Christian, Mens Scott, and Sangamon. And yet D. L. PHILLIPS is not as one without hope—of making his calling and election sure, and entering upon the joys of Congress. To begin with, he is popular in the District; he is acquainted with pretty nearly every man, woman, and child in the six counties, and liked by everybody, and esteemed as a man of ability, energy, and enterprise. And then he is as sharp and shrewd a politician "as they make 'em." If BILL SPRINGER, who, by the way, is "no slouch," gets ahead of PHILLIPS, he will have to rise very early in the morning, travel fast, and not stop before dark. We said the District is and was cut out to be Confederate, but, like old ZACH TAYLOR'S politics—he said he was a Whig, but not an ultra Whig—it is not ultra Confederate. In 1872 the vote for Conress was: Robinson (Dem.), 13,245; CHAM-BELAIN (Rep.), 12,311; Democratic majority, only 334. In 1874 things were mixed, viz.:

SPRINGER (Confed.)..... SIMPSON (Rep.) ...... TURNER (Ind. Rep.).. 11,444

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Majority over Springer.

PHILLIPS' chances depend upon the propor-tion of TURNER'S vote he will get; he is said to be sure of the most of it. While we do not advise sporting people to bet on Phillips' elec-tion, yet plenty of men have been elected to Congress whose chances appeared much worse than his. On election night we shall watch the Congressional returns of the Twelfth District with considerable hope. Phillips edits the Springfield Journal, and ED MERRITY, of the Recister (Dem.), is said to be going for him. Register (Dem.), is said to be going for him.

From Texarcana (Ark.) comes information of From Texarcana (Ark.) comes information of a large and enthusiastic Tilden meeting. The gentlemen composing it raided a colored Republican barbecue, and, mildly but firmly drawing their innocuous pistols, ordered the colored men off, and after gently but with commendable determination thrashing the minister of that parish, they carefully and discreetly gobbled the horses and conveyances of the Republicans, and then quietly and peacefully drove them away, with a plously-expressed drove them away, with a plously-exprea warning that if they came back they would alaughtered in lukewarm blood.

There has been some confusion of GRORGE T. ANTHONY, recently nominated for Governor of Kansas by the Republicans, with D. R. ANTHONY, who has had so remarkable a recovery from an assassin's bullet. Both are good men and staunch Republicans. GRORGE T. ANTHONY served during the War as a Captain, and moved to Kansas immediately after. Like his constructions to Kansas immediately after. Like his cousing D. R. ANTHONY, he has been connected with the Kansas press, and, as proprietor of the Kansas Farmer, placed that journal among the leading agricultural papers of the country.

a member of the State Age said to have accomp other single citizen, chief credit for the han Kansas makes at the Cen He was appointed Collector for the State of Kansas at office had been degraded he instituted such thoron he instituted such thoroughing the recent whisky war, Ring was found in the comman of the highest person executive talent. The Re may well be congratulated He will not only carry th the control of the Repub the same reform element ency in the party when Ha

The Democratic papers-them the Anzeiger des Wes-the Illinois Staats-Zeitung-tion to the petty slander supports HATES and seat in the Cabinet or an been offered him. But, on Westliche Post says that, TILDEN'S nomination at S. called on Mr. PRAETORIUS, ciate editor, and assured him first official act as Presid States would be—if Schuzz nominate him for Secretary preferred it, for Ambassado interesting piece of information and his friends, as bargaining, but that CARL n to be won over to the ed Reformer" like TILDEN sonal profit .- Freie Presse.

Senator ALCORN, of Missi Senator Alcorn, of Miss. of the Republican candidate. Gov. Harrs is all we could public man, with broad natio conservative, with the kindes sympathy for the poor South, of the old Henny Clay scho pounded in his letter of accept office and one-term princip nomination a source of congent to the people of the Sou not a word of denunciation as candidate. I entertain no dos serve the country as beat he elected I shall hope for the Hayks be chosen I shall have the bright future of our section.

The Democratic Conven labors at Ironton (Mo.) last have been honest in the expl It had been called to nom It had been called to nomina and having put up an ex-Reb bers called upon the band then gave three enthusiasti Davis. The platform laid d was that "no Union man

nt-Engineer Corth jetties improvement at the sissippi, undertaken by Cap scheme a success, a depth of flood tide having been obtain struck us as singularly narro nel; but it seems that 140 f certified to by the Engineer. They have established a n

effective Court of Appeals i complications in the affair Central Railroad resulted Judge STONE, of Denver, a of the road. On the 15th th from a train by a masked m the mountains, and at last been replevied by his empty The young gentlemen of the

They were appointed a committion at a recent seance, and o a spirit in his arms. This cu in the course of which the verely bumped on the hear The sanguine gentlemen w

Centennial Exposition are with exceeding grief the far resulting from their la culated upon taking in five n but up to the present time amounts to only \$954,302.75. The venerable Mr. HENRY

remark that all the evils whi try are clearly referable to sy, and makes this owlish a of sixteen years' continuar iff-taxation that ever oppress ple. His cry is still for more

Col. D. R. ANTHONY'S worth Times, says that gen nominated for Governor nounces, in declining the in paper to Miss ANTHONY ! that in all human prob do any such thing."

JESSE JAMES Writes to the from Oak Grove (Kan.), givi prominent and responsible ci who, he says, will acquit him with the Rocky Cut train ro that he was not within 100 r

The masses are not all m are confined in the Polk Con on a vote taken among the they unanimously declared i looking forward to the tim

There appears to be no ne the South. The Democrate and so far seem to have breaking up obnoxious grathirsty Republicans. The West Point sentine

driver has been vindicated beave from time to time had cinity of the railroad depot Preparations have been

lng up Hell Gate, and the retic locality will "jump inta Gen. JUDSON KILPATRIC alry-man, is now stumping it and WHEELER, and draw

wherever he goes. PERSONA

L. P. Richardson, the co killed, has arrived in Denver, Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctilective campaign speeche Indiana.

What with Upas trees an North Side must be a pretty to dwell in. Mesers. Steinway & Son ; 1,000 in number, a holiday l patched them to the Centenni

Gen. Dix is announced to tising generation knows comp Mr. Louis J. Jennings, for New York Times, has an artic Review on "Unsettled Proble tics."

A New England term of pol-vented is "magwump," which bination of English and Peo The Kentucky New Era, Sitting Bull enjoyed the sdv education, addresses to him tootre gilet, M. Butl.

Certain of the foreign exhi nial have devised a very effe home to the American people ciated currency and a high t complish by ticketing the goo harre of the Journal he was tor, and wielded great litics of Wisconsin.

the mind of every law-abidffective measures should be
npel the residents of West
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philosophy, rather than to es and indulge in vitupera-es superficial? Is there not e fact of people sitting out

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rely consulting their per-would make up a shabby ex-the weather or something us. But those are not the mains for us to declare an ed. fact, that it is the door-

is the whole popula-able street collected at of the evening at a ling portion of their s they may be, but for all

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f the Sangamon District

M. PHILLIPS, Esq., for Con-m M. Springer, the Con-PHILLIPS runs as a sort of District was constructed to

consists of six counties, een set down as "Demo-

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And yet D. L. PHILLIPS

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by everybody, and of ability, energy, and then he is as collicion "as they make

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1873 the vote for Con-s (Dem.), 13,245; CHAM-Democratic majority, only

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TILDEN meeting. The it raided a colored Remildly but firmly draw-stols, ordered the col-

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re mixed, viz. :

GER ...

women who habitua

said to have accomplished more for the farming interests of the State than any other single citizen, and deserves the chief credit for the handsome show which Kansas makes at the Centennial Exposition. TON OF DOORSTEPS. wall went up in one of the ainst the pernicious habit, mostly boarders, have acut on the front doorsteps, e vigorous and unadoraed the had suffered much, de-He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the State of Kansas at the time when the office had been degraded and prostituted, and he instituted such thorough reforms that, during the recent whisky war, no vestige of the Ring was found in the entire State. He is a man of the highest personal probity and great executive talent. The Republicans of Kansas ab obliged every evening to ashington street and underof being stared at by the nen and women assembled esidences, no doubt for the seeing her as she passed. may well be congratulated upon their choice. He will not only carry the State, but insure the control of the Republican politics thereof to the same reform element that gained ascendency in the party when HAYES and WHEELER seeing her as she passed, not enough ignominy to pour gemale, the inhabitants of according to the writer, ildren to trundle velocipèdes sidewalk in order to run ar her dress. The revelarrespondent makes of the s certainly of a most revolt-deulated to arouse the ut-the mind of every law-abid-ffective masses.

The Democratic papers—prominent among them the Anxiger des Westens and (naturally) the Illinois Staats-Zeitung—have given circulation to the petty slander that CABL SCHURZ supports HAYES and WHEELER merely because a seat in the Cabinet or an Ambassadorship has been offered him. But, on the other hand, the Westliche Post says that, immediately after Tuden's nomination at St. Louis, his friends alled on Mr. PRAETORIUS, Mr. SCHURZ' asso ciate editor, and assured him that Mr. TILDEN'S first official act as President of the United States would be—if Schurz supported him—to nominate him for Secretary of State, or, if he preferred it, for Ambassador to Prussia. This preserved it, for Amoussador to Prussia. This interesting piece of information proves that TILDEN and his friends, as genuine Tammany Democrats, fully understand the art of political raining, but that CARL SCHURZ is not the man to be won over to the support of a "crooked Reformer" like TILDEN by an offer of per-sonal profit.—Freie Presse.

a member of the State Agricultural Board he is

Senator ALCORN, of Mississippi, speaks thus of the Republican candidate for President:

of the Republican candidate for President:
Gov. HAYES is all we could wish. Spotless as a
public man, with broad nationality, exceptionally
conservative, with the kindest feelings and strong
sympathy for the poor South, by education a Whig
of the bool HENRY CLAY school, his views as expounded in his letter of acceptance on the tenure
of office and one-term principle all go to make his
nomination a source of congratulatory good fortine to the people of the Southern States. I have
not a word of denunciation against the Democratic
candidate. I entertain no doubt of his readiness toserve the country as best he can. Should he be
elected I shall hope for the best, but should
HAYES be chosen I shall have an abiding faith in
the bright future of our section of the country.

The Democratic Convention, which closed its labors at Ironton (Mo.) last Saturday, seems to have been honest in the expression of its views. It had been called to nominate a Congressman, and having put up an ex-Rebel officer, the mem-bers called upon the band for "Dixie," and then gave three enthusiastic cheers for JEFF DAVIS. The platform laid down by one speaker was that "no Union man or Union soldier can be trusted as a Democrat."

A press dispatch a few days ago stated that Assistant-Engineer CORTHELL, in charge of the jetties improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi, undertaken by Capt. EADS, reports the scheme a success, a depth of 20 feet at average flood tide having been obtained on the crest of the bar for a width of 14 feet. The 14 feet struck us as singularly narrow for a ship chan-nel; but it seems that 140 feet was the width certified to by the Engineer.

They have established a new and apparently effective Court of Appeals in Colorado. Some complications in the affairs of the Colorado Central Railroad resulted in litigation, and Judge STONE, of Denver, appointed a Receiver of the road. On the 15th the Judge was taken from a train by a masked mob and carried int the mountains, and at last accounts had not been replevied by his empty Court.

The young gentlemen of the Rochester newspapers have been investigating Spiritualism. They were appointed a committee of investiga-tion at a recent scance, and one of them caught a spirit in his arms. This culminated in a row, in the course of which the journalist was se-verely bumped on the head with a material

The sanguine gentlemen who established the Centennial Exposition are now contemplating with exceeding grief the scarcity of profits so far resulting from their labors. They had calculated upon taking in five millions of dollars, but up to the present time the cash received amounts to only \$954,302.75.

The venerable Mr. HENRY C. CARRY rises to remark that all the evils which affect the coun try are clearly referable to the free-trade her sy, and makes this owlish assertion in the face of sixteen years' continuance of the highest tarff-taxation that ever oppressed a civilized peo ple. His cry is still for more tariff!

Col. D. R. ANTHONY's paper, the Leavenworth Times, says that gentleman has not been cominated for Governor of Kansas, and an nounces, in declining the invitation of a St. Louis paper to Miss Anthony to take the stump, that in all human probability Susan B. won't do any such thing."

JESSE JAMES Writes to the Kansas City Times from Oak Grove (Kan.), giving the names of two prominent and responsible citizens of that State who, he says, will acquit him of any connection with the Rocky Cut train robbery, by showing that he was not within 100 miles of the scene.

The masses are not all moving. Some of them are confined in the Polk County (Iowa) jail, and on a vote taken among them the other day they unanimously declared for TILDEN, and are ooking forward to the time when they can

There appears to be no necessity for troops in the South. The Democrats are all well armed, and so far seem to have been successful in breaking up obnoxious gatherings of blood-thirsty Republicans.

The West Point sentinel who shot a hackdriver has been vindicated by a Grand Jury who have from time to time had business in the vicinity of the railroad depots. .

Preparations have been completed for blowing up Hell Gate, and the rocks of that romantic locality will "jump into universal circulation" in about two weeks.

Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, the dashing cavalry-man, is now stumping in Indiana for HAYES and WHEELER, and drawing large crowds wherever he goes.

### PERSONAL.

L. P. Richardson, the correspondent reported killed, has arrived in Denver, safe and sound. Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, is making effective campaign speeches for Hayes and Wheeler in Indiana.

What with Upas trees and defunct limbs, the North Side must be a pretty uncomfortable region

Mesers. Steinway & Son gave their employes, 1,000 in number, a holiday last Saturday and dis-patched them to the Centennial. Gen. Dix is announced to deliver a lecture on 'The War with Tripoli,'—a subject of which the tising generation knows comparatively little.

Mr. Louis J. Jennings, formerly editor of the
New York Times, has an article in the Fortaightly

Review on "Unsettled Problems in American Poli-A New England term of political scorn lately invented is "magwamp," which is said to be a combination of English and Pequot, meaning "little

The Kentucky New Era, having learned that Sitting Bull enjoyed the advantages of a French education, addresses to him this advice: Tenes bas totre gilet, M. Butl.

Certain of the foreign exhibitors at the Centennial have devised a very effective way of bringing home to the American people the evils of a depreciated currency and a high tariff. This they accomplish a think they are complish by ticketing the goods for sale with three prices—the price in American gold, duty unpaid; the price in gold, duty paid, and the price in pa per, duty paid. The difference between the first price and last ranges from 40 per cent to 80 per

Another actors' wedding is announced, Miss Katie Putnam having married Mr. J. J. Sullivan. The happy pair played together at Hooley's Theatre in this city the last week in April.

Mark Twain is actively engaged in advancing the election of Hayes and Wheeler. When a Tilden club asked him to "give counsel" at a flag-raising, he counseled them in the kindest manner not to raise the flag.

A music publisher testified in a recent Londo A music publisher testified in a recent London copyright case that 90,000 copies had been sold of the song "Slapbang! Here We Are Again," and that the copyright of a successful comic song is frequently worth from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Mr. Conway comments on the small constituency of readers the celebrated authors of France find

of readers the celebrated authors of Franks among their own countrymen. The booksellers at Calais were not even aware that such a book as Taine's "L'Ancien Regime" had been published. Susan A. King. who came from the same town in Maine that Annie Louise Cary did, is now one of the most successful real-estate operators in New York City. She boasts that when she first came to New York ahe often had not as much money as would pay her street-car fare.

A tramp in the Cumberland station-house, Mary-land, made a small bonfire of his clothing in the midst of his cell: and when the flames, after great exer-tions, had been extinguished, he kindly offered to stay where he was all summer, or to depart as soon as the authorities would provide him a new suit of

clothing.

The death of Prof. Childers, the eminent Pali scholar, is attributed to the bad ventilation of the Government office in which he was employed. A New York journal remarks that in that city the same plan has been adopted, and with great success, to thin out the legal ability on the judicial bench; the same for Chicago.

The Rev. Horatius Bovar, D. D., takes strong ground against the wearing of the cross as a matter.

The Rev. Horatius Bovar, D. D., takes strong ground against the wearing of the crossas a matter of personal adornment. He considers that a Christian lady "whirling through a giddy waitz" with a cross on her neck or in her hair is trifling with that which is the emblem of the most solemn event in the history of mankind.

The London Times copies a paragraph in regard to Miss Clinton, "the fashionable lady-artist—the Miss Thompson of America, in fact—who has just painted a portrait of the poet Longtellow, for which the citizens of Cincinnati have agreed to pay \$8,000." But the New York World professes to be ignorant of the fame of Miss Clinton.

Harriet Martineau's will emphatically forbids the publication of any private letters written by her.
The duty of preparing her autobiography for publication has been intrusted to Mr. Thomas Martineau in conjunction with Mrs. Chapman, late of Boston, Mass. In a codicil she leaves her brain Boston, Mass. In a codicil she leaves her brain and skull to an eminent surgeon for purposes of scientific observation, but in a second codicil re-vokes this bequest "in consequence of a change of circumstances in my [her] individual case."

of circumstances in my [her] individual case."

An Ohio newspaper having stated that the people were calling to Mr. Sayler—''What, ho, Roderigo, Mayor Johnston has stolen thy daughter!"—a contemperary doubts whether it was Roderigo whose daughter was stolen, and whether Mr. Sayler has a daughter. As to the latter branch of the inquiry all doubt has been removed by the discovery of the damsel at Lewisburg, Preble County, O., where, the Cincinnati Gazette says, Mr. Sayler sowed wild oats some twenty-five years ago. It is a thrilling investigation.

investigation.

It is said that "Orpheus C. Kerr" (R. H. New-ell) is on his death bed. Jenny June writes of a now almost forgotten incident in his life: "He was a modern knight-errant, as true and chival-rous as the truest and purest of the knight-errants of old, and as sensitive and refined as the fairest lady of their love. His marriage with Adah Isaacs
Menken was the strongest proof of this, though
many considered it an act of folly. So far as its
effect upon his own future was concerned, it doubtless was; but his motive was Christ-like. She wrote some poems for a paper he edited, he be-lieved there was good in her, he married her to save her, but she would not be saved; and she sacrificed him without a second thought." The Rev. S. McChesney, of the Centenary

Church, Minneapolis, has written to the Pioneer-Press a defense of the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst's ser-mon on the Sullivan-Hanford tragedy. Mr. Mc-Chesney was formerly the pastor of Trinity Methodist Church in this city. His views are as extreme as those of the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst himself. He says that the Catholics have not put Sullivan under the ban of the Church for the killing, that there is no evidence of his disloyalty o his Church, and that his Church, always the same, has set him the example of killing. The Pioneer-Press, in an editorial on the subject, says that Mr. McChesney has written himself down "as the Chicago gentleman to whose rescue he comes with such willing zeal."

The bronze statue of William H. Seward, modeled by Mr. Raudolph Rogers, was placed in position at the southwest angle of Madison Park, position at the southwest angle of Madison Park, New York City, last Saturday afternoon. The monument represents Mr. Seward in a sitting posture, and apparently in a thoughtful mood. His right hand has fallen to his side, and in it he holds a pen with which he has been writing or is about to write a document that is held in the left hand, which rests on his knee. The right leg is thrown over the lett, and he is turned in the chair spon which he sits slightly toward the left. A cloak is thrown loosely over his shoulders and the back of the chair, which very much relieves the ungainliness of the attitude. The sikeness is a good one, and does credit to the sculptor. The statue, which is 13 feet in height, rests upon a edestal about 15 feet high.

A correspondent who indulges in a tropical luxuriance of language says that the sensation of the senson at the Greenbrier White Sulphu Springs, in West Virginia, was, of course, that most unique affair, the Custer memorial ball; pro-ceeds to go toward a monument to the brilliant cavalry leader. A Southern youth, writing for the Richmond Enquirer, says the display of costumes was magnificent: "The vast ball-room was re splendent as a scene from the Arabian Nights. The list of managers embraced distinguished gentlemen from nearly every State in the South, and many in the North. Among the gentlemen present were many distinguished Confederate soldiers and statesmen—many whose names have been made mmortal as the focs of the cause for which Custer once fought—many who had met him amid the fire and shock of pattle. But the one all-absorbing teature of the ball was the marvelous, bewildering

HOTEL ARRIVALS. Grand Pacific—The Rev. Leighton Parks, New York; Judge J. Forsythe, Mobile, Ala.; E. T. Dobbins, Philadelphia; J. H. Ammon, Boston; Dr. H. D. Cogswill, San Francisco; Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, Belvidere; the Hon. William Bond, New Dr. H. D. Cogswill, San Francisco; Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, Belvidere; the Hon. William Bond, New York; Samuel S. Jack, Pittsburg; W. A. Walters, Baltimore; the Hon. Irving Kester, Buffalo; Judge J. Burnett, Cincinnati; Col. D. W. Flagler, Rock Island... Tremond House—W. C. Van Horn, Louisiana; D. C. Clark, New York; Dr. J. R. Zearing, Princeton; George Cromwell, New Orleans; W. R. Hollen, Hartford; A. Howard, Howard House, Jaffa, Syria; M. L. Vedder, New York; Fred Risor, Peoria; A. R. Camp, Minnesota; the Hon. S. F. Cary, Cincinnati; Judge James Baker, St. Louis; the Hon. Lewis Steward, Plano; George H. Laker and G. F. Gouley, St. Louis; the St. Louis Base Ball Club; the Hon. Henry Lightner, Peoria....Sherman House—G. Koerther, New York; G. O. Stevens, Kansas City; D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A.; Col. W. L. Jarvis, New Orleans; J. W. Hiff, Denver, Col.; the Hon. E. G. Cote, Bridgeport, O.; Col. R. W. Thompson, Dallas, Tex.; the Hon. C. J. Pettibone, Fond du Lac; the Hon. G. E. Dougherty, Buffalo; R. L. Merritt, Springfield, Ill.; W. B. Oglesby, Ohio; M. M. Marks, Cincinnati... Gardner House—A. C. Cattermale, Fort Madison, In.; W. O. Beckley, Columbus, O.; W. R. Bowman and E. E. Horner, Iowa; R. Kirker, Cincinnati; W. E. Jacobs, Columbus, O.; George A. Seaverns, Oconomowoe; M. S. Dean, New Haven; J. B. Fitzgerald, Niles, Mich.; William Gwynn, Sacramento, Cal.; E. A. Doolittle, New York; J. B. M. Potter, United States Army...—Pinner House—N. J. Bliss, Kenosha; J. W. Chapman, Council Bluffs; M. and H. Poltevin, Paris; G. H. Chapman, Indianspolis; M. M. Masoon, U. S. A.; G. R. Strable, Toledo; O. C. Day, Kansas City; R. Lilley, Yokohama; Misses Martin and Doig, Chefoo, China; J. L. Wall, New York; W. W. Hill and R. P. Dedman, Missouri; W. O. Maples, Savannah, Ga.; A. B. Verschunn, Amsterdam: D. H. Anderson, Glasgow.

FOREIGN.

The Turkish Army Meets with Strong Resistance at Alexinatz.

Several Important Positions Recaptured by the Insurgents.

Russia Supplying Servia with the Sinews of War.

The Ringleaders in the Salonica Outrages Publicly Degraded.

Another and More Sickening Tale of Turkish Butcheries in Bulgaria.

One Hundred Villages Burned and Sixty Thousand People Massacred.

Detailed Account of the Capture of Saitschar by the Turks.

THE WAR.

MEDIATION.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Vienna to Le Nord says: "Whatever may be the issue of the fighting now going on, there is every reason to expect that the mediation offered at Belgrade will be accepted."

REPULSED. BELGRADE, Aug. 22.—An official dispatch, received here, claims that the Turks were repulsed twice during Monday. Despite their numbers, they were unable even to approach

pulsed twice during Monday. Despite their numbers, they were unable even to approach the fortifications of Alaxinatz, and only succeeded in burning some Christian villages.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Semlin says: "It is stated that the Servian Prime Minister interviewed the Russian representative at Belgrade, and appealed to the generosity of the Russian Government to permit Russian officers and soldiers to enter the Servian army. He also asked for pecuniary assistance, as Servia had determined to continue the fight. The Russian Government has replied, granting the requests under certain conditions. In consequence of this arrangement, the Sclavonic Committee in Russian have begun sending funds in large amounts. Russian officers and sub-officers, in parties of ten, reach Belgrade almost daily, passing through Roumania unhindered. The officers give their services gratuitously. A number of others are expected shortly.

A TURKISH STORY.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Accounts of the fighting near Alexinaix are still conflicting. The Porte has sent a telegram to its representatives abroad announcing that the Servians, who had concentrated all their forces, and were one and one-half hours' march from Alexinatz, have been completely defeated.

WAR OR PEACE.

Gen. Tchernsyeff sends frequent dispatches

half hours' march from Alexinatz, have been completely defeated.

Gen. Tchernayeff sends frequent dispatches urging Prince Milan to continue the war. The Prince appears still undecided.

It is understood that only three of the Servian Ministers favor the continuance of the war.

THE SERVIAN CAUSE LOOKING UP.

BELGRADE, Aug. 22.—It is officially announced that the Servian troops under Gen. Harvatovitch yesterday recaptured Gurgosovatz and occupied Tresibaba.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—5 a. m.—Reports from Alexinatz are still confused and conflicting. The actual state of affairs, as far as known, is as follows: The Turks from Gurgosovatz under Eyoub Pasha, and the army from Nissa under Aile Saib, effected a junction, and on Sunday were 4 miles southwest of Alexinatz. Alie Saib's vanguard attacked the Servians on Monday and met with a repulse. Since that there has been no serious fighting down to early Tuesday morning, and Alexinatz had not then been attacked.

FUBLICLY DEGRADED.

FUBLICLY DEGRADED. SALONICA, Aug. 22.—The officers implicated in the murder of the foreign Consuls were form-ally degraded to-day before the public, and salutes were exchanged between the forts and foreign men-of-war.

FRANCE

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Tocqueville and Arbillew,

Republican members of the French Senate, are

Anduste Neffizer, a well-known French jour-

Paris, Aug. 22.—The preliminary works of the International Exhibition, to be held in 1878,

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Elections of Presidents of the Councils-General have resulted in the choice of 5 Constitutionalists, 41 Monarchists, and 39 Republicans. The Republicans gained seven

FIRES.

IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—Waterman's hub and spoke factory, Collins street, between O'Fallon

and Ashley streets, together with three small tenement houses adjoining, burned this morn-

AT PHILLIPSBURG, PA.

of the Soldiers' Orphana' School, at Phillips burg, Beaver County, 25 miles down the Ohio

River, was totally destroyed by fire at noon to-day. Loss estimated at \$25,000; partially in-sured. Origin unknown.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 22.-The main building

nalist, is dead.

THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE BULGARIAN ATROCITES.

LONDON, Aug. 28—5 a. m.—A special from the Bucharest correspondent of the Daily News, who accompanied Schuyler in his tour of inwho accompanied Schuyler in his tour of investigation, says Baring's report of the sixty villages burned and 12,000 persons killed by the Turks in Bulgaria does not include the outrages committed in the district north of the Baikans, nor in the district of Sophia. Forty villages were burned north of the Balkans and seventy south. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but he estimates the number of killed at 60,000 in the district of Philippopolis alone. The regular troops are more cruel than the Bashi Bazouk's. No doubt the massacres were committed with the sanction of the authorities. Outrages continue to occur. The Governor of Philippopolos wants cavalry to quell the Mussulcontinue to occur. The Governor of Philippopolos wants cavalry to quell the Mussulmen. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to his Government the following measures: The hanging of the four leaders in these atrocties, the disarming of the Mussulmen, and rebuilding of the burnt villages at Government expenses. As these measures cannot be left to the authorities, Schuyler will propose a foreign commission to see that they are executed.

COMPIRMED.

COMPIRMED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Belgrade telegram to the Times confirms the report of the reoccupation of Gurgosovatz and Wesibaba by the Servians. Kerim Pasha withdrew his forces to sustain present operations. He has 40,000 men, which force is insufficient for an attack on Alexintz Gen. Techarnave having 79,000. which force in institute to raise a state of Alexinatz, Gen. Tchernayeff having 79,000.

The tactics of the Turkish commander are uncertain. Possibly he intends to shut Tchernayeff in, while another Turkish division marches from Saitschar to Paratchin.

Saitschar to Paratchin.
CIRCASSIAN PETROLEURS.
Dispatches to London Times.
VIENNA, Aug. 7.—It may be remembered that
in the first Servian official bulletin about the
entry of the Turks into Servian territory at
Gramada, it was stated that the Turks had orentry of the luras into Servian territory at Gramada, it was stated that the Turks had organized Circassian petroleur bands, consisting of four men each, followed by a fifth who was carrying bottles of petroleum, to set fire to the villages. The idea of a Circassian warrior hampering himself with petroleum bottles when a lucifermatch or a burning ember from the next bivouack fire was sufficient to set light to the thatched roofs of most of the Servian houses seemed so strange that the statement was not taken seriously. However, some days ago the Servian Agent here came officially to ask of this Government to use its influence in Constantinople to get an order from thence to prohibit the employment of such bands. Even after this official corroboration of the employment of organized incendiary bands on the part of the Turks, they are not believed in here, but the promise has been given that the subject will be brought to the knowledge of the Porte. If the statement should really turn out to be well founded, every effort should be made to stop such barbarous practices.

Some state of the state of the

THE BATTLE OF SAITSCHAR.

stop such barbare

of children was preparing to depart. A staff officer most the suited pietes with the after his sword. There was good dasf of examon-citing during the best on the first preparations for defense were made by the best on the star yet cannot be the sword. There was good dasf of examon-citing during the best on the star yet cannot be the star of the star of

SPAIN.

A LITTLE APPAIR WITH CHINA.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Advices from Madrid state that three Spanish gunboats will be sent to Chinese waters at the request of the Spanish representative at Pekin. This step is either taken to support the Spanish demand for the restitution of the vessel stranded at Formosa, or for a few of the complications arising from the recent attack on the French Missionary chapel at Ning-Koue-Foo. the hit foul, but a moment afterward changed his mind and declared it fair, which, as a man in the stand observed, "didn't give Spalding a show for his white aliey," inasmuch as he had no chance to run at all, the ball being at first base when the change in decision was made. In the next inning Glenn picked up a run, which was given him by Dehlman's muff of Battin's throw off Peters' hit. In this inning Andrus made a beautiful line hit for two bags, but was run out thereafter. The sixth inning gave the visitors their second and last run of the game, Battin being the lucky man. He made a splendid long hit on the left foul-line for two bases, and was sent home by Blong's sharp bounder past second. Pearce was then sent to base on called balls, and Bradley sent one to Peters, which was thrown too high to first, and, though McVey prevented it from getting away, he could not get the man, and the bases were full. Dehlman was unequal to the struggle, and could do nothing better than push one down to Peters. In the last half of the inning Anson dropped a high one into left field and took first because Cuthbert let it get away from him. He got around home on a clean steal and two wild pitches. The seventh inning gave no runs, but in the eighth, muffs by Dehlman and Cuthbert gave Anson and Hines their bases, and Spalding's fourth clean hit of the game helped to two unearned runs, making the score 13 to 2, where it stopped. The cleverest and quickest play of the game was made by Barnes and McVeyin the last inning, when they doubled up Pike and Clapp on the latter's hard line-hit. A ball never was handled quicker than the one that Barnes got rid of to Mac. This ended the game to all intents, as nobody but Peters hit to any account was handled quicker than the one that Barnes got rid of to Mac. This ended the game to all intents, as nobody but Peters hit to any account

tenement houses adjoining, burned this morning. Loss, \$15,000 to \$20,000. Insured in the Connecticut Fire, \$2,000; Commercial, London, \$3,000; Phenix, Hartford, \$5,000; Shoe and Leather, Boston, \$5,000.  LATEM—The loss by the burning of Waterman's hub and spoke factory this morning is now said to be \$30,000 to \$40,000. The insurance will cover the loss.	is stopped. The cleverest and quickest play of the game was made by Barnes and McVeyin th last inning, when they doubled up Pike an Clapp on the latter's hard line-hit. A ball neve was handled quicker than the one that Barne got rid of to Mac. This ended the game to a intents, as nobody but Peters hit to any accoun in the last inning. Following is							
IN CRICAGO.	Chicago.	A	R	B	P	A	B	
A still alarm at 9:40 yesterday morning was caused by an incipient fire in the residence of Sherman Hall, No. 625 West Washington street, created by sparks from a lamp falling into a barrel of shavings. No damage.  A still alarm to Truck No. 17, at 2:50 yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of some rags in a shed in rear of No. 115 West Lake street, owned and occupied by Louis Wolff, brass founder. Spontaneous combustion is the supposed cause. Damage trifling.	Barnes, 2 b. Peters, s. s. McVey, 1 b. Anson, 3 b White, c. Hines, c. f. Spalding, p. Audrus, r. f. Glenn, l. f  Total. St. Louis. Pike, c. f. Clapp, c. McGeary, 2 b.	66555555   48 55	10112	10211421 -15	1 7 0 4 3 1 1 7 - 27	0 1 0 0 2 0 0	0000001	
AT KANKAKEE.  Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.  KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 22.—The insurance on Johnson & Co.'s elevator, burned this morning, is divided as follows: Franklin, \$2,000; Orient, \$500; German American, \$1,750; North British, \$1,750; Imperial, of London, \$1,500; Pennsylvania, \$700. About six car loads of grain was	Battin, 3b. Cuthbert, l. f. Blong, r. f Pearce, s. s Bradley, p. Dehlman, 1b.  Total  BUNS SCORED.  Innings— 1 2 3 4 4	4 4 4 4 7 39	1 0 0 0 1 0 - 2	1 0 2 0 3 0 -	0 3 3 0 0 13	3 0 0 4 5 1	020142	
consumed. No fire had been kindled in the fur- nace since last Saturday.	Chicago	1			0 0	0—1 0—	22	

the year. Spalding was in good form, and, being weil supported by White, was a dangerous man to face. His batting record was at the head of the list.

It appears from the score that Andrus took Bielaski's place in the field yesterday, and it should be added that he played a very creditable game. The only chance offered him was turned into a fine running catch, and his batting was surpassed by only two men in the nine. He hits a ball hard and sharp for a liner, and, with some practice to keep him from striking out, will become one of the best men in the nine at the stick.

The umpiring was perhaps the best we have

the stick.

The umpiring was perhaps the best we have had in Chicago this year, and Mr. Daniels proved himself thoroughly clear-headed, cool, and honeat.

During Monday's game in St. Louis there were several interruptions, caused by demands of the Captains that players on the opposite side stand away from the line. To avoid anything of that kind in Chicago, the management very wisely caused lines to be drawn parallel with and 50 feet back of the foul lines to indicate where the players must not come with and 50 feet back of the foul lines to indi-cate where the players must not come without reason. Still other lines 15 feet from the diamond showed where the Captains and assistants might stand. The idea was a good one, and it might well be imitated on every field where the St. Louis fellows play. The same nines will play again to-morrow and Friday, and these games will be the last ball in this city for two weeks.

this city for two weeks.

PERSONAL.

A Boston paper states that Borden ("Josephs") has been released from his engagement with the Boston Club, and has left the Hub for St. Louis. He is said to be engaged for 1937 by the Brown Stockings, and will probably play the remainder of the present season with them.

HARTFORD VS. ATLLETIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22.—The Hartford-Boston game played here to-day was a muffing game throughout, and was lost by Ferguson's miserable playing at third, he giving four out of the six runs:

Harifora.	R	B	P	A	1
Remsen, c. f	2	2	5	0	1
Burdock, 2 b		223000	20121	200221	(
Higham, r. f		3	0	0	(
Ferguson, 3 b		0	1	2	
Carey, s. s	0	0	2	4	B
Cummings, p		0	5	0	113
York, l. f		0		ő	1
Mills, 1 b	0	ŏ	H	ĭ	
Amson, C	Color Color Color	_			1
Total	5	7	27	8	15
Boston.					,
G. Wright, s. s	0	1		3	1
Leonard, l. f O'Rourke, c. f	1	ô	0	0	â
Murnan, 1 b		ŏ	13	000000000	B
Brown, C		ĭ	5	2	Б
Morrill, 2 b		ō	2	6	0
Manning, r. f		1	1	0	0
Schafer, 3 b	2	1	2	2	32
Nichols, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	5	27	15	8
	3 4 5 6	7	8	9	1
Hartford 0 0	3 0 0 0	0	2	0-	
Boston 0 3	0 1 0 0	2	U	0-	-6

Total base hits—Hartford, 8; Boston, 8.
First base by errors—Hartford 6; Boston, 9.
Left on bases—Hartford, 4: Boston, 6.
Bases on called balls—Hartford, 0; Boston, 1.
Struck out—Hartford, 0; Boston, 1.
Two-base hits—Higham and Leonard.
Three-base hit—Wright.
Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, of New York.
Time—Two hours and ten minutes.
AT COLUMBUS, 0.
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 22.—Base-ball: Alleghanys, 4; Buckeyes, 4. After playing eleven innings without changing this score the game was declared a draw.
LOUISVILLE VS. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 22.—Base-ball: Louisville, 8; Cincinnati, 0.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA.
SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—The attendance at the races is good.

The first race, dash 1 mile, was won easily by Mattie A., Waco second, Moorhead third Time, 1:45.

The mile and a half dash was won by Big The mile and a half dash was won by Big Sandy, Preston second., Gray Friar third. Time, 2:44½. Big Sandy sold for \$50 in a pool of \$770, French pools paid \$82.

The third race, dash of a mile and an eighth, was won by Fredericktown, Josie C. second Jennie L. third. Time, 2:02½.

The selling race, mile and a quarter, was won by Arcturus, Willie Burke second, Violet third.

POUGHKERPSIE. POUGHEREPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 22.-About 4,000 persons attended the first day's racing at the Driving Park. The weather was fine and the track in good condition: Purse, \$2,500 for horses that never trotted better than 2:36, to first, \$1,250; to second, \$025; to third, \$375; to fourth, \$250:

Purse \$2,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:24. To first, \$1,250; second, \$625; third, \$375; fourth, \$250:

Amy B. 2 4
Belle Brassfield 6 6
White Cloud 3 5
Annie Collins 7 7
Time - 2:23%; 2:22%; 2:22%; 2:24%. Little Fred was ill, seemed to be choking nearly all the way around, and fell from ex-haustion.

haustion.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

EARLYILLE, Ill., Aug. 22.—The annual meeting of the Earl Park Association commenced to-day. The attendance was rather small for this well-known track. Nevans' military band of Chicago furnished some excellent music, which of itself was worth the money to us Westerners. The first race called came off in the forencon, and was well contested between Janesville, Little Tom, and Dixie, for a purse of \$200, dor 3:20 horses:

Janesville.

Dixle
Billy Batler
Lillie Camp.
Lillie Camp.
After 2:38%; 2:38; 2:40%

Time—2:38%; 2:38; 2:40% The first race in the afternoon was for all stallions; purse of \$300, and a championship gold medal to the winner. It was a walk-away for Monroe. Monroe
West Liberty
Dan Brown
Time—2:32; 2:34½; 2:34½.

Time—2:32; 2:34½; 2:34½.

The third race on the programme was for horses of the 2:48 class, puase of \$350. There was but little interest manifested from the start, it being well known that it was an easy walk-away for Trampoline, who, for the accommodation of her competitors, jogged in in 2:3554, Nodaway second, and Kitty Fisk third—all that competed out of twenty entries.

YACHTING.

Wild pitches—Bradley, 4.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Charles Daniels. Hartford.

REMARKS.
The game was much longer than it should have been, but was nevertheless an enjoyable one to look at, by reason of the admitted fact that, when the ball was hit, it had to go somewhere right away. People enjoy and expect that kind of playing, and, while there is not much reason to think that the management ever would use a rag bail here, it is well enough to suggest that the audience wouldn't stand such a game as they have in St. Louis. It was a surprise to the audience to see the visitors make so many errors as are scored up against them, but the fact that a large proportion of them were made by Bradley and Clapp is explained by the hard ball which differed so much from the one used in St. Louis. The defeat was the worst one they have received this year in the point of runs scored, no other club having made 12 runs off Bradley.

The best work for the visitors was done by Battin and Pike, who are credited with clean scores. Glenn and Hines excelled the other Chicagoans, the former by the number of catches made and the latter by the style with which he captured one of the hardest catches of

can Consul at Toronto, is manned by an American crew, and commanded by an American Captain, and can hardly, with any degree of re spect for the truth, be called a Canadian vessel. Her speed is said to be somewhat wonderful. The Oriol, which has made 17 knots an hour, was beaten by the Ina in every race last year. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 37 feet; beam, 14 feet; depth of hold, if cet. The interior of the yacht is neatly fitted up. Her cabin is quite a commodious aparv ment, and is furnished with some regard to the comfort of the occupants. By Thursday the Ina's bottom will have been blackleaded, her mast considerably pared down and in place, and she will be ready for her contest with the Frolic.

she will be ready for her contest with the Frolic.

THE MAMIE.

The splendid Detroit yacht Mamie is, as intimated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, perfectly safe. She arrived at Racine in good order Sunday night, having sailed the entire distance from Frankfort Harbor. She is expected here to-day, and will witness the race between the yachts Ina and Frolic next Saturday.

Mr. William Lyon and several others who were on board of the yacht Frolic Saturday night during the gale, state that there is not a word of truth in the statement made by a morning contemporary that she suffered severely during the trip, and that the lives of her passengers were in danger. On the contrary, she behaved splendidly, and made the quickest trip from Kenosha to this port ever made by a sail vessel. The passengers suffered but little inconvenience except from the rolling, which made some of the land-lubbers decidedly sea-sick. She was not washed over by the waves, and only when rounding the North Pier did the waves strike her deck.

EACINE.

when rounding the North Pier did the waves strike her deck.

RACINE.

RACINE.

RACINE.

RACINE.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 22.—The beautiful yacht Manne, of Detroit, is moored in our harbor, and will leave for Chicago to-night about 12 o'clock. Your correspondent boarded the craft this evening and found the owner, Mr. Busby, hospitably entertaining a select company of ladies and gentlemen in lordly style. He expresses himself as much pleased with his trip so far, and unqualifiedly awards the palm to Racine as being the most beautiful and hospitable city he has yet seen on the lakes.

NATIONAL AMATEUR REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The National Amateur Regatta opened very auspiciously to-day. The weather was delightful, and the races were witnessed by nearly 40,000 people. The unsatisfactory system of rowing in heats was illustrated almost the first thing, the Yales and the Beaverwicks being matched in one race against the Atalantas in one heat, and the Columbias having only to meet the Vesper Crew, of this city, and yet the Columbia, which made the same time as the Atalantas, 9 m. 13½ sec., mile and a half, were but three-quarters of a second shead of the Vespers. The Beaverwicks, who beat the Atalantas at Saratoga, came in in 9 minutes 23½ seconds. The ruling out of Riley made Keator mad, and he did not appear. Ackerman, of the Atalantas, was the winner of the first heat in 10 minutes 28 seconds, beating Robinson, who made 10 min. 55 sec., and Tasker 11 min. 18¼ sec. Courtney took the second heat in 10 min. 33½ sec., Pleasanton being far behind in 1 min. 45 sec.

TEMPERANCE GATHERING.

TEMPERANCE GATHERING.

TEMPERANCE GATHERING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Total Abstinence
Union of Illinois commenced its fifth annual
convention in this city to-day, and will continue
in session three days. The programme for today comprised a street procession, picnic at
Jefferson Park, and speaking at Centennial Hall
in the evening. Father McShane, of Geneseo,
was elected President for the ensuing term.
Addresses were made by Edward Lynch, of
Lincoln; Father Hawiey, of Livingston County;
O'Connor, of Bloomington; Father Terry, of
Ottawa, and Ald. Murphy, of Joliet. There is
a large attendance of delegates.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ladies, if you feel languid or exhausted, with no inclination to exercise, use that valuable tonic, Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron. Depot, 53 Clark street.

Asthma.—It is useless to describe the to tures of spasmodic asthma. Those who have su fered from its distressing paroxysms know what is. Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy has never failed afford immediate relief. VECETINE.

ovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medicinal Properties are

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

VROETINE is made exclusively from the julees of carefully selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every tains of Scrofules. Scrofuleus Humers, Cancer, Cancer, Cancer, Liumers, Cancer, Cancer, Liumers, Cancer, Cancer, Faintness at the Stemach, and all discuss that arise from Impure blood. Scintists. Isofammaticary and Chronic Rhommatican, Neuralgia, Gont, and Spinal Companies can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Loucerrhees, arising from finternal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vzestina sets directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, aliays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepela, Habitaal Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Revenuesses, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the Yasarisz. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organ, and pussesses a controlling power over the nervous system. The remarkable cures effected by Vacarries have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom know to prescribe and use it in their own families. In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

UNQUALIFIED APPRECIATION.

H. R. STEVENS, Eq.:

Dear Sin: During the past five years I have bad ample opportunity to judge of the merit of Yas STIRS. By vife has used it for complaints attending a lady of defeate health, with more benedical results than anything else which she ever tried. I have given it to my children under almost every offerumstance attanding a large ramily, and always with marked benefit. I have taken it myself with such great benefit that I camot find words to express my unqualified appreciation of its goodness. words to express my qualess as a Potton Officer in this goodness.

While performing my duties as a Potton Officer in this goodness. Unless that the press deal of sickness. I unhesitating where it did not prove all that was claimed of the Particularly in cases of a debilitated was claimed at the companies arising from an impure state of the blood its effects are wondered and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood its appears to work like a charm, and I do not believe there are any circumstances under which VEGETIAN can be used with injurious results, and it will always afford me pleasure to give any further information as to what I know about VEGETIAN.

WAL S. HILLS,

> Cannot be Excelled. CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1969.

E. R. STRVENS:

DEAR STR-This is to certify that I have used your "Hood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofule or Cankerous Humors, or kheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifor and spring medicine it is the best thing. I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully re-commend it to shay use in seven of such

respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Ramell-st.

A Source of Great Anxiety. My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VZGETINE. Her deciling health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of the VZGETINE restored her health, strength, and appetites. N. H. TILDEN.
Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. NOTICE.

NOTICE. Any and all business arrangements made and entered into by and between the firm of O. P. Chase & Co. with Wm. H. Underwood, Jr., and Joseph Underwood, are hereby discontinued from this self. P. CHASE & CO. August 21, 1976.

been connected with as proprietor of the hat journal among the re of the country.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

#### The Produce Markets Irregular, but Moderately Active.

Provisions Tame and Easier --- Breadstuffs Generally Firm.

Very Large Freight Engage-

#### ments for Corn. FINANCIAL.

There can be no mistake about it. There is a tter feeling in business and financial circles than prevailed for some months past. Whether is hopeful condition is to continue, and per-ance go on increasing, the future alone can dechance go on increasing, the future alone can de-termine; but that in Chicago at least prospects look brighter now than heretofore admits of no ques-tion. Produce begins to show an active movement Eastward. Vessel room for about 875,000 but was taken yesterday and the evening previous, all of it for corn except a small fraction. Bankers appear more cheery, and re-port more active employment of their die capital, though the increase from last week is comparatively small. Business-men-tenerally feel that the dull season is nearly over. lankers report collections good, and if a little pa-

generally feel that the dull season is nearly over. Bankers report collections good, and if a little paper goes over they do not make wry faces, for collaterals make nearly every loan perfectly safe, and they have the certainty in deferred paper of a

ey have the certainty in deterred paper of a reger interest account, Most of the mercantile banks report a fair demand r money at the usual rate, viz., 8@10 per cent. he packers' banks are glad to get call and 30-

The packers' banks are glad to get call and 30-day paper, with approved collaterals, at 4 per cent, with a fraction higher for longer time. On the street little or nothing is doing, and prices are nominal at 6 per cent and upwards.

As might be expected, the more active shipments of cereals shows what makes New York exchange weak. The price for yesterday was 25c per \$1,000 between banks, and there was very little changing hands at that or any other figure. Should shipments continue active a lower rate must soon be reached.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Three representative business men happened to meet to our office to-day, representing different branches of rade, and it was their opinion that business was rapidly nproving.—Boston Journal.
Good for New England. The West echoes that

BANKING IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Bulletin of the 15th gives a st of the banks in the State of California, with a

statement of their			ash. For
San Francisco the I	ist is as fo	llows:	
Bank.	Capital.	Deposits.	Chsh.
California Savings \$		8 310,700	59, 900
Dime Savings	******	91,000	31,100
Farmers' Savings	60,000	556,800	117,700
French Savings	*******	5,604,200	678,700
German Savings	100,000	6, 624, 000	226,000
Hibernia Savings	*******	13, 228, 700	352, 300
Humboldt Savings	80,000	1,054,000	2 100
Market Str't Savings	100,000	21,400 1,574,700	77,700
Masonic Savings	150,000	6, 473, 400	344,800
Odd-Fellows Sav'gs	100,000	1.217,400	54,500
Pioneer Savings S. F. Savings Union	200,000	7, 258, 000	158, 400
Savings and Loan.	200,000	12,048,900	220,700
Security Savings	150,000	1.604,000	51,500
Bank of California.	2,500,000	6, 191, 300	3, 239, 400
Bank of San Fran	227,600	112,300	54,600
First National Gold.	2,000,000	559,500	1,006,500
Grangers' Bank	210, 200	72,000	54, 200
Merchants' Exch'ge	5,000,000	901,400	666, 200
Nat'nl Gold & T. Co.	800,000	100,000	170,900
Nevada Bank	5,000,000	13,974,900	8,874,400
Pacific Bank	904, 600	692, 100	302,900
Wells, Fargo & Co.,	500,000	€83,800	315, 200
Anglo-Californian	1,501,500	3, 166, 200	1,398,500
Bank of Br. Col'bia.	1,730,000	2,718,600	867,800
Bank of Br. N. Am.	1,000,000	500,000	250,000
London & San Fran.	3,000,000	9,977,500	2,440,500
Swim-Ameri'n Bank	1,000,000	247,000	130, 200
PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH			00 000 000

Total.......\$28, 576, 900 \$97, 577, 800 \$22, 230, 500
This certainly is a most remarbable statement for a city that had only a precarious existence a quarter of a century ago. It should also be stated that this is a coin statement, and not mere promises to

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

\*And interest.

\*\*LOCAL STOCKS.\*\*

\*\*Bid.\*\*

\*\*Chip Railway, Scoth Side.\*\*

\*\*Local Stocks.\*\*

\*\*Local Stock

sight, 489%.	business, 60 days, 487%;
GOVERNE	ENT BONDS.
Coupons, '81119'	74 New 54
Coupone 'es 114	110-400
New115	10-40s, coupons11914
Coupons, '67119	6 Currencies
Coupons, '68123	10-40s, coupons1199 Currencies1269
ST.	OCKS.
Western Union 71	New Jersey Central58
Quicksfiver 12	Rock Island 106%
Quicksilver pfd 14	St. Paul 364 St. Paul 964 Wabash 2 Wabash 65 Fort Wayne 1014 Terre Haute 54
Pacine Mail 134	St. Paul pid 6816
Mariposa 6	Wabash and
Adams Eveness 110	Fort Wayne
Wells Farm 85	Torre Haute
American 61	Terre Hante ofd 1814
United States 681	Terre Haute pfd 13% Chicago & Alton 98
New York Central 107	Chicago & Alton pfd 104
Erle 13	Ohio & Miss 134
Erie pfd 20	Del., Lack. & W 9114
Harlem	Chicago & Alton pfd. 104 Ohio & Miss 134 Del., Lack. & W 914 A. & P. Telegraph . 174 Missouri Pacific
Harlem pfd133	Missouri Pacific 514
Michigan Central 41)	A. Co. I. I Cles Dides 121
Panama	Indiana Central 3%
Union Pacine 623	C. B. & Quincy 115 Hannibal & St. Joe 1016
Tilinois Control	Can Pag bonds
Clevel'd & Piets 925	Cen. Pac. bonds1094 U. Pac. bonds1054
Northwestern SNL	II Pac land grant 105
Northwestern pfd 624	U. Pac. sinking-fund. osk
C. C. C. & I 415	U. Pac. land-grans105 U. Pac. sinking-fund. 95%
	BONDS.
Tennessee 6s. old 481	(Virginia, new 27
Tennessee 6s, new 405	Missouri10616
Virginia, old 25	
MINING	STOCKS.
SAN FRANCISCO, AUG.	22Mining stocks closed
to-day as follows:	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P
Consolidated Virginia, 534	Crown Point 12
California	Yellow Jacket 334
Segregated Belcher 80	Alpha 55
Ophir 55	Belcher 23
- Eboliar 95	Confidence 19
Savage 20	Sierra Nevada 1414
Imperial	Exchequer 20
Movican . 954	Overman . male

Consols, money and account, 96 3-16. United States Bonds-'65s, 105½; '674, 109%; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 107½. New York Central, 96; Erie, 12%; preferred, PARIS, Aug. 22.—Rentes, 104f 30c.
FRANKPORT, Aug. 22.—United States
new 5s, 103%. New No. 2... Rejected.... New rejected No grade....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Aug. 22:

Tuesday, Ang. 22:

West Erie st. 123 8-10 ft w of Ashiand av. n f. 21:70 ft, dated Ang. 22.

Harrison st. s w cor Centre sv. n I. 50x133 ft, 4.500

Harrison st. s w cor Centre sv. n I. 50x133 ft, 4.500

Harrison st. s w cor Centre sv. n I. 50x133 ft, 4.500

Orchard st. 1375 ft is of Washington st. w f. 20

x102 ft, dated Ang. 12

x102 ft, dated Ang. 12

x102 ft, dated Ang. 22

x102 ft, dated Oct. 13, 1874

Loomis st. 104 ft -6 ft n of Van Buren st. e f. 50x125 ft, dated Ang. 18

Twelfth st. 1535 ft e of Ashiand sv. n f. 24x124

ft, dated Ang. 1

SOUTH OF CHTY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

XILLES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Stone av. 196 ft e of Centre av. e f. 50x126 ft. dated Mag. 10.

Same as above, dated Ang. 21

Adams st. 150 ft of Washint st. e f. 50x130 ft. dated Ang. 7.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tees-day morning, and for the corresponding time last

media and	Receipts.		Shipments.		
Santan ii Na	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	
Flour, bris	7.494	5, 253	6,116	2,593	
Wheat, bu,	18, 355	113,410	11,748	6,688	
Corn, bu	330, 472	174,975	79,514	18,655	
Oats, bu	50,408	108,930	23, 434	45,504	
Rye, bu	4,088	4,080	******	793	
Barley, bu	6,580	11,360	70	4,008	
Grass seed, bs.	852, 501	147, 825	483, 231	82, 351	
Flaxseed, Da.	172,485	91,000	47,673	******	
B. corn, Ds	49,000	- 84,000	25, 391	24, 210	
C. mests, bs	105, 660	21,600	780, 250	303, 658	
Beef, bris			20	27	
Pork, bris	72	130	788	679	
Lard, \$6	63, 155		144, 494	50, 161	
Tallow, bs	11, 185	4,910			
Butter, Ds	103, 533	44,867	249,700	38,677	
Live Hogs, No.	5,042	5, 376	2,397	2,300	
Cattle, No	2,055	4,606	1,048	1, 156	
Sheep, No	581	609		150	
Hides, Ba	161,468	137, 490	183, 110	114, 230	
Highwines, bris	250	16	136	127	
Wool, 88	110, 140	94, 187	596,847	126, 205	
Potatoes, bu	84	457	183		
Coal, tons	10,367		808		
Hay, tons	70				
Lumber, m	10,210	14,398	3, 137	2,204	
Shingles, m	6,640	1,223	1,190	966	
salt, bris	4,780	1,280	1,677	4,407	
Poultry, Bs	*********	674			
Poultry, coops.	114	71			
dame, pkgs	23	474			
Eggs. pkgs	630	474	171	4	
Cheese, bxs.,	768	2,370	402	578	
G. apples, bris.	1,130	1,374			
Beans, bu			9		

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city con-Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 8,835 bu wheat, 1,231 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Tuesday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 5 cars No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 1 car No. 1 spring, 14 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (31 wheat, of which 20 are new); 1 car No. 1 corn, 87 cars and 11,800 bu high mixed do, 283 cars and 38,400 by No. 2 do 134 cars and 13,800 bu rejected do 3 bu No. 2 do, 134 cars and 11,800 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade (508 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 9 cars , 4 cars No. 2 do, 33 cars rejected do, 1 white do, 4 cars No. 2 do, 33 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (48 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 2 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (7 rye); 2 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do, (10 barley). Total (604 cars), 311,000 bu. Inspected out: 5,583 bu wheat, 68,344 bu corn, 5,209 bu oats, 431 bu

rye.
The corresponding day last year 302 cars wheat were inspected into store. 220 of which were new.
It was intended to say in yesterday's issue that the price at which seller the year pork has sold in this market means not much more than five dollars

was." When prices are down the stuff is so poor that nobody wants it. When prices advance the very same material which was despised before bevery same material which was despised before be-comes precious in the eyes of the speculator. Seri-ously, the cooler weather is rapidly removing all fears of the condition of our wheat. The conviction is growing among parties who study the grain trade of this city that the work of

study the grain trade of this city that the work of elevating grain must be undertaken by the rail-roads if they would preserve their trade. The storage for the first five days should be free to the owner of the grain; after that time a charge should be made for storage. As Hamlet remarked, "To this complexion must we come at last," and the sooner the better for the good of the trade and the city. Think of it! Thirty car-loads of wheat per city. Think of it! Thirty car-loads of wheat per day to serve as the base of a trade of 3,000.000 bu Scarcely a pint apiece for the whole crowd which thrives on it; and yet there be men in that assem-bly who profess to disbelleve the miracle of the

77, 171 43, 931 226,486 114,053 6,405 46,980 81,152 9,035 4,028 3, 234 47, 937 60, 683 8, 890 2, 404 1, 043 124, 161 16,817 304, 775 493 17, 521 5,488

. 321.244 9, 433 Total.... FOREIGN EXPORTS. The following were among the direct foreign exports

Total.

No. 2.... No. 2... New No. 2...

POREIGN IMPORTATIONS received at Chicago Customs: Fowler Brothers, 10

sks salt; Louis Kamp, 20 pkgs liquor; M. Burke, 1 ¼-cask and 5 cases brandy: Gillett, McCulloch & Co., 1 case saffron; S. W. Matthews, 1 case dry goods; L. Boerlin, 3 cases optical instruments Stettauer Brothers, 2 cases dry goods. Anderson, Olson & Co., 2 cases dry goods. Amount of dutie

collected, \$17, 223, 68.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull and easier, though hogs at the Stock-Yards were reported to be in light supply, and stronger. The offerings were not excessive, but buyers held off for lower prices, atraid that the shrinkage in breadstuffs is incompatible with recent prices for provisions. Buyers for consumption have been quiet for some time past, and operators for the future seem to be afraid that there is no show for profit in buying unless at still lower figures. There is just now a good deal of figuring on the relative prices of hogs and pork, and canvassing of the prospect, but with little agreement in the results, except that most of them point one way—downward. There was little change yesterday in the tone of advices from other points, except that lard was easier in Liverpool.

\*\*Mess Pork—Was rather more active, though it dragged badly during a great part of the session, and declined about 25c per bri, with a weak feeling throughout. Sales were reported of 70 bris cash at \$17.25; e,000 bris seller September at \$17.20\$\$17.357; and 2,250 bris seller Cotober at \$17.20\$\$17.357; and 2,250 bris seller September; \$17.156\$\$11.20 for October, and \$14.956\$\$15.00 seller September; \$17.156\$\$11.20 for October, and \$14.956\$\$15.00 seller September; \$17.156\$\$17.20 for October, and \$14.956\$\$15.00 seller the year.

Prime mess was dull at about \$17.75\$\$18.00, and extra prime at \$18.75\$\$14.00.

\*\*Lard—Was dull, and declined 103.124c per 100 ms. with free offerings and few takers, the buying being done exclusively by the short interest. Sales were reported of 5,500 to seller October at \$10.20\$\$10.45; and \$9.20\$\$9.25 seller the year. \$10.45\$\$10.55; l. 500 tes seller, October at \$10.20\$\$10.45; and \$9.20\$\$9.25 seller the year. Sales were reported of \$5.00 to seller September; \$10.20\$\$10.45; and \$9.20\$\$9.25 seller the year. Sales were reported to \$5.00 to seller October; and \$9.20\$\$9.25 seller the year. Sales were reported to \$5.00 to seller October; and \$9.20\$\$9.25 seller the year. Sales were noted year-taker w

@11%c for boxed long-cut using leading to the same leading to the same delivery, at 8684c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.75 @11.00 for mess; \$11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and \$28.50@29.00 for hama.

Tailoue—Was quoted at 75@26 for city, and 7@75c for country lots, according to condition.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand, and firmer, in sympathy with wheat. For desirable family brands some holders asked 10@12% per bri advance, while there was no change in other parts of the list, though stocks have been so much reduced lately that the offerings were small. The inquiry was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 600 bris winters, partly at \$5,35; 979 bris spring extras, partly at \$4,50@5.00; 182 bris

The control of the co

Sales, 2,250 bris at \$16.95@17.00 for September, and \$16.85@16.85 for October.

Lard was moderately active and 10@120 lower, closing at \$10.30 for September and \$5.10 for the year. Sales, 3,20 tots at \$10.30 for September, \$10.10 for Cotober, and \$9.10@6.15 for the year.

Short ribs were lower, with sales of 100,000 hs for September at \$8.20. Long and short clears sold (500 boxes) at \$48.20. Short ribs were lower, what saw the second of the second o GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at \$2.20.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in moderate demand. The Boston Bulletin, Aug. 19, says: "Broom-corn is having a mild type of speculation running through the better gradgs, and one or two Eastern manufacturers are understood to have taken out almost all the choice green at \$68 1.16c. The reports of the new crop conflict; but the wet spring delaying planting and the hot summer scorching a good many of the heads as they first burst forth is the basis of a short-crop theory for prime choice green. In the Southern section of New York and Ohio cutting has been begun. The reports all agree that the length of the corn will be on an average redeed about \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch, but the condition so far is favorable. If no heavy storms occur for a week in Ohio, the brush will be quite free from mildew, and discolorations, the amount of red brush will no doubt be fully as large as a year ago." Following are the local quotations: Hurl, 6610c; medium corn. 586c; good to choice medium brush. 4½65½c; fair inside and covers. 464½c; inferior, 363½c; crooked. 264c.

BUTTER—Trade continues active, with prices firm at the late advance. Although the past week's receipts exceeded 1,000,000 ms, nearly everything was taken promptly upon arrival at fully the quoted prices. Choice table butter continues scarce, and sales at higher figures than quoted below are not infrequent. Following are the ruling rates: Choice to fancy yellow, 23626c; medium to good grades, 17620c; inferior to common, 12615c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are held with exceeding firmness, and higher prices are looked for. For other lines the market is moderately active and steady. Quota-

medium to good grades, 17@20c; inferior to common, 12@15c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are held with exceeding firmness, and higher prices are looked for. For other lines the market is moderately active and steady. Quotations remain as follows: Stark A., 24\6c; Peerless A., 23\6c; Lewiston, 22\6c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A. 20c; Amoskeag, 20c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bn, 14\6libc; gunnies, single, 13\6c

Citico, and quote, 22\6d

Citico, and quote, 22\6d

Citico, and no important improvement in trade is likely to take place until cooler weather sets in. We quote the market steady at 7\6c

Citico, orders are still restricted to supplying current necds, and no important improvement in trade is likely to take place until cooler weather sets in. We quote the market steady at 7\6c

COAL—The market remains firm, both for hard and 50t varieties. For the former the demand is now fairly active, but the latter is only taken in such quantities as are needed for immediate use. We quote: Lackawanna, egg. \$7.50; do nut. \$7.75; do range, \$8.00; Blaitimore & Ohio, \$5.00; Illinois, \$3.75\6d

Baltimore & Ohio, \$5.00; Illinois, \$3.75\6d

Saltimore & Ohio, \$5.00; Illinois, \$3.75\6d

Saltimore & Ohio, \$5.00; Illinois, \$3.75\6d

Saltimore & Ohio, \$5.00; Illinois, \$3.75\6d

Sol, Illinois, \$0.00; Illinois, \$3.75\6d

Sol, Illinois, \$4.50\6d

55(6746. Coffee-O. G. Java, 286220; Java, No. 2, 286270; Coffee-O. G. Java, 286220; Java, No. 2, 286270; choice to fancy Rio, 215(6224); common to fair, 1846209; croasting, 1856210; Singapore Java, 236246; Costa Rica, 215(6223); Maracallo, 215(6223); Maracallo, 215(6223); C. Sugars-Patent cut loaf, 113(6)12c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 113(6)15c; A standard, 113(6)

Singapore Java. 23634c; Costa Rica. 21%@22%c; Maracalbo, 21%@22%c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11%@12c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11%@11%c; A standard, 11%@1; do No. 2, 10%@1; do No. 2, 10%@1; do No. 2, 11%c; B, 11%c; extra C, 11c; C No. 2, 10%@1; 05%c; yellow C No. 1, 10%@10%c; fair to prime do, 9%@10%c; common do, 9%@9%g.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 70@72c; diamond drips, \$1.0%a1, 10; dilver drips, extra dine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 56@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 56@60c; how Orleans molasses, choice, 65@70c; do prime, 55@60c; do, common te good, 48@50c; extra do, 56@60c; do, common te good, 48@50c; Porte Rice molasses, 45@50c; do, common molasses, S8@40c; hole hole, 56@60c; do, common molasses, 35@60c; Porte Rice molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 35@60c; Porte Rice molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 35@60c; hole, 10%1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14%@15%c.

Soaps—True Siuc, 6c; German Mottled, 64@7c; White Lily, 55@60c; White Rose, 60@4; Royal Sayon, 68c; Sayon Imperial, 5c; Golden West, 56@65@c.

HAY—There was a fair inquiry for No. 1 timothy, and a sale of new No. 1 was reported at \$11.75, and old

PINE BROWNS.

94 Indian Orchard, RN.
8 Indian Orchard, RR.
74 Dwight Star, 4-4.
75 Dwight Star, 4-1.
75 Continental C.
7 Boott, M.
64 Newmarket A.
8 Massachusetts B.B. Great Falls J... Portamouth P. Merrimac F. Pink. ocheco E, 72x73... Garner Flat. SET JEANS. Naumkeag sattee Kearsarge.... Androscoggin... Amoskeag.... Laconia Everett..... Slater's.... Everett, No. 1... Massabessie.... Davol.
Pride of the West...
Langden, GB.
Fruit of the Loom...
Gem of the Spindle.
Londale. Senate, AA.
Dwight Star.
Hallowell, Q.
Boott, E.
Boott, B.
Green, G.
Vaughan, XX.
Linwood.
Suffolk, L.

Conestoga extra, 4-4. Conestoga extra, 7-8. Conestoga GM, 4-4.... DENIMS.

17 Pearl Biver...

18 Rehon, IXL...

7 Curtis.

54 Warren, BB...

Warren, BB...

Warren, CC...

Uncawfile, UCA.

Haymaker

Boston

Amoskeag, 6-3. | 125/4 American, 6-3. | 10
Amoskeag, 3-3. | 114/4 American, 3-3. | 9
Uncasville, A. | 66210 | Hamfiton, 6-3. | 13
Uncasville, UCA. 105/6611/6 Hamfiton, 6-3. | 

LIVE STOCK

LIVE STOCK.

CHICASO.

Receipts—
Catita. Hogs. Sheep.
Monday.

2, 035 5, 042 291
Tuesday.

Control.

Receipts—
Research August.

13-250: October, 11 19-32421 1-30c; November.

114-11 27-320: October, 11 19-32421 1-30c; November.

114-11 27-320: Cotober, 11 19-32421 1-30c; November.

114-11 27-320: October, 11 19-32421 1-30c; November.

114-11 27-320: October, 11 19-32421 1-30c; November.

114-11 27-320: October, 11 19-32421 1-30c; November.

114-12 27-320: Oct

10 to 12 in.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

Liverpool, Aug. 22-11:00 a. m. - Flow-No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 21s ed.

Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 2s ed; No. 2, 2s; spring, No. 1, 8s ed; No. 2, 7s ed; white, No. 1, 2s ed; No. 2, 2s ed; No. 2, 2s ed; No. 2, 2s ed.

Poolsions-Fore, 8se ed; lard, 50s eag51s.

Liverpool, Aug. 22-2 p. m. - Breadsings-Steady.

Com-24s ed.

Liverpool, Aug. 22-Latest-Cotton-Dull and easier: 61-1968 3-18d; sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,900.

Yarm and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Breadsings-Wheat-Receipts for 3 days 54,000 quar-

changed.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—Receipts for 3 days 34,000 quarters, American 31,000 quarters; California white wheat, average, 93 1420s ed; do club, 95 5420s 94; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 72 6420s 94; winter red Western, 920s 6d. Flour—Western canal, 21s 642 23s. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 9d. Oats, 5820s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 30s 6d.

Clover Seed—S0855s.

Provisions—Point.

Ciover Saed-S0@55a.

Provisions-Prime mess pork, 88s ed. Prime mess
cef, 75a. Lard, 80s ed. Bacon-Long clear, 49s ed. beef, 75s. Lard, 80s ed. Bacon—Long clear, short do, 51s ed.
Tullon—41s.
Petroleum—Spirita, 10s; reined, 15s 6d@16s.
Linseed Oil—24s@24s ed.
Resin—Common, 4s 9d@5s; pale, 14s.
Spirits Turpestins—24s ed.
Cheess—47s ed.

London, Aug. 22, Sugar No. 12 Dutch standard 26s spot; 26s 20s 3d affoat.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispates to The Tribusa.

New York, Aug. 22.—Grain—At the opening there was a firmer holding of wheat, with a very moderate inquiry till near the close of 'Change; sales of 110,000 bu, part for milling, but chiefly for export, at 85c for No. 3 Milwaukee spring; sound and blowed; 86c for ungraded Minesota spring; \$1.05 for steamer No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.05 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee spring; \$1.12 for new white Michigan car-lots; market closed quiet. Rye firm; western hot to prime at 502650. Corn held more firm at its opening, with buyers holding off, but later there was a moderately fair demand; sales of 100,000 bu at \$1600 for the warm; 55657c for steamer ungraded mixed; \$5658/6c for ungraded mixed; \$5658/6c for ungraded yellow Western per sample; 61/4c for graded yellow; \$6c for steamer delivered from store; September delivery offered at 57 457/4c without business. Oats about steady for old, but lower for inferior new mixed; sales of 72,000 bu at 262 40c for the range of mixed new; 37637/4c for store off grade No. 2 Chicago mixed; 37637/4c for store off grade No. 2 Chicago mixed; 37637/4c for new Hilhots mixed; 28c for inferior new Western mixed; closed quiet and somewhat irregular.

Occan Freights—Improved demand; little if any change; engagements—Liverpool, per steam, 40,000 bu gran at 64c per col ba.

Provisions—Pork—Market heavy and lower; sales of 275 bris new meas, on a private terms; new

grain at 6%c per 60 lbs.

Processions—Pork—Market heavy and lower; sales of
275 bris new mess, on spot, at \$18.00@18.25, and
100 bris prime mess on private terms; new
mess for August delivery quoted at \$17.75,
and for September at \$17.75 bid and \$18.00 asked. Cut mests in light demand at previous prices;
middles rather easier at \$96.00%c for Western long
clear. Lard lower, but business slow, both neash lots
and on speculative account; sales of \$85 tes prime
steam on spot at \$10.500.00; 250 tes for August at
\$10.5754, and 1.550 tes for September at \$10.0246

10.65.
Sugar—Business in raws again small, owing to the excessive firmness of holders; inferior to common refining, 698(c; prime refining, 94c; centrifugal, 946)

Vallou—Firm.

Whisky—Market a shade lower; sales 200 bris at \$1.123

Grain Corn Mixed and yellow, 58%204c. Oats frm; No. 2 white and mixed. 386245c; rejected, 32635c. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 22.-Petroleum firm; 110

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Cotton market easier; mics, 135 baies; good ordinary, %461056c; low midding, 10561156c; good midding, 12561256c; receipts, net, 321; exports, none; stock, 30,748. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 22. - Spirits of turpenting

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries;
U. S. stmr Michigan, Milwankee, light; stmr
Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon,
Muskegon, sundries; prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries; prop Caba, Buffalo, sundries; prop Caba, Buffalo, sundries; prop Caba, Buffalo, sundries; prop Caba, Buffalo, sundries; prop George Danbar, South Haven, sundries; schr Annie Laurie, De Pere, pig iron; schr Tempest, White Lake, sundries; schr Lizzie Doak,
St. Joe, lumber; schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber; schr & Corning, Berfalo, coal; schr M. E. Packard, Ludwig's Pier, lumber; schr M. Hannahs, South Haven, Dark; schn Niagara, Georgian Bay, wood; schr O. M. Bond, Oswego, salt.

CLEARANCES—Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 10 bris floar, and sundries; schr Advance, Peshtigo, 3 bris beef, and sundries; prop Nashna, Ogdensburg, 10,000 bu corn; prop Buckeye, Glen Haven, 2 bris flour, and 1 bri hams; stmr Sheboy, gan, Milwankee, sundries; schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, 1,000 bu wheat; schr Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, 1,200 bu corn; prop Idaho, Buffalo, 28,756 bu corn, 25 bris flour, 284 bags seed, and sundries; prop Counto, Green Bay, 70 bris apples, 25 bris pork, and sundries; stmr-Maskegon, Muskegon, 4 bris pork, and sundries; stmr-Maskegon, Muskegon, 4 bris pork, and sundries; stmr-Maskegon, Muskegon, 4 bris pork, and sundries; stmr-Mnskegon, Muskegon, 5,985 bu oats, 25 bris flour, 25 bris flour, 25 bris flour, 25 bris pork, 27 bris beef. 10 tes lard, 19 bris ams, 27 head of cattle, and 1,703 pkgs sundries; prop Cuyahoga.

FREIGHTS. CHICAGO.

FREIGHTS. FREIGHTS.

CRICAGO.—In lake freights the day was the most active one of the season. Freight-room was engaged for about 750,000 bu corn, 41,000 bu rye, and 26,000 bu wheat, not counting the charters of and 26,000 bu wheat, not counting the charters of the previous evening then reported, and 2e was readily obtained for corn. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs F. Palms, C. Mears, Camden, T. P. Buffalo—Schrs F. Palms, C. Mears, Camden, T. P. Sheldon, A. Vought, Unadilla, G. H. Wand, Michigan, Vanderbilt; barges Inter-Ocean, Argonaut, A. B. Moore, and Ballentyne; and props Empire State, corn at 2c; prop Waverly, rye on p. t. To Erie—Props India and Philadelphia, corn through rate. To Sarnia—Prop Portland, corn on through rate. To Sarnia—Prop Portland, corn on through rate, prop Colorado, wheat. In the afternoon the schr Z. Chandler, and the Shawnee, and C. Huribut for 127, 000 bu corn to Buffalo for 2e, making the aggregate for the day nearly 880,000 bu corn.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—Freights are very quiet and rates unchanged. Wheat to Oswego, 4%c; to Kingston, 4%c; to Buffalo, 2c; to Cleveland, 1%c, free of elevation.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Aug. 21.—No demand for grain ressels to day, and we still quote rates at 2c on wheat to Buffalo and 5%c to Kingston. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 19.—The rates are irregular; coal to Chicago, 55@60c; Milwaukee, 500,55c; there is very little doing for lower lake ports. Coal is plenty and coming in freely, and if must soon be moved or the docks and chutes will be overflowed.

LAKE MICHIGAN. CHICAGO.—But one lumber-laden yessel remained at the market yesterday.... The yacht Annie Lou-ise Cary, which broke down the other day while at the market yesterday....The yacht Annie Louise Cary, which broke down the other day while
being pulled on the ways, and consequently had to
go into dry-dock, came out again yesterday fully
repaired...The barge City of Grand Rapids was
towed to South Chicago yesterday with a cargo of
shingles...The schr Niagara arrived here yesterday with a cargo of wood from Georgian Bay...
The schr G. Allen, which was taken in charge by
the United States Marshal about two weeks ago,
has still a custodian on board...The United States
steamer Michigan, which is on a cruise
around the lakes, arrived here yesterday.
She lies in the outer narbor ...The schn
Robert B. Campbell is being repaired at one of the
docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company... Quite
a serious collision between the tugs Ewing and
Ferry, both belonging to the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, occurred early yesterday morning.
The Ferry was very everely damaged, and is leaking badly. The stem of the Ewing is twisted, but
otherwise the damage is slight.

sels drawing more than 10 fee through that thoroughfare of Leopold & Austrian's Layline, was disabled a few (the Portage Ship Canal by her machinery. She was repairs... It is reported that the shear purchased by Lake Brie port, and will be lake at once from Manitowecursion business, for whith the shear purchased by Lake Brie port, and will be lake at once from Manitowecursion business, for whith the shear purchased by the lake at once from Manitowecursion business, for whith the shear of the lake at once from Manitowecursion business, for whith the price paid, have not Post says: The following which, however, amount are making money so abiom Shupe fell short 28 borne, the Williams 38 bu .33 bu of corn, and the M. Josts. The Shupe unloaded at and the other at the Montreal CANAL MATERS.—Canal-boing a petition to the Legislengthening of the canal locks can be passed from one level same time in less than five min the decline of canal commerce canal-boat property as attribugranted by the Legislature to to increase their grain-carrying the locks, them to lengthen their boats at them 130 feet long, and enait 10,500 bushels of wheat if steam propelled. Such increwill admit of their preparation propulsion, and the memorial posed measure would prove to sit on the canals and allow the grain-carrying medium to be if est capacity, which is consider the amount of business at present the strength of the strength o

SILVE

SHALL IT BE REM
To the Editor of Th
CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—I have a
ed in the discussions on the
ticularly in the articles that h TRIBUNE. Permit me to say, re, in my estimation, rend service in this matter. The portant question, as it respended and the public prospet the attention of the America the attention of the America question of our national currency question presents phase than that which simple inquiry. "Shall silver is scarcely too much to se journalist and astute politici that herein is offered to us a which we may easily and safe consummation most devortly consummation most devoutly resumption of specie-payme it is scarcely too much to say gate through which we may a ble result,—at least for many The objections that have be remonetization of silver app than puerile. I know of noth forth by respectable papers the more absurd than the so-calle sition to the restoration of the monetary status it occupied at 1873. It is difficult to believe York, and the Timas, of some of their ntterances According to these journals, of silver would be a species merely a form of breaking fait. The restoration of the silver which it occupied from the forment till it was, without evalld reason, thrust aside begislation of 1873, would be, repudiate the public debt of the extent that silver has legalize the repudiation of prisame extent. The Nationis can well as more abusive, and not say that every silver-resum or inflationist, but we are qui knave or inflationist in the cashver resumptionist. It tains that, even if Commonetized silver, its use Government bonds would be transaction, and for preasons which forbid their pay because it would disappoint the able expectations of the credit It may be well to ask, What expectations of our creditors after require? Simply that we

It may be well to ask, what expectations of our creditors faith require? Simply that we agreed. If we have agreed reditors have an undenhead ripayment will be made in anything else, of less be bad faith. To the difference in values, it would we have never agreed to pay in Journal of Commerce to the standing. According to this were got up containing new "stipulated not only to pay i but in gold coin of the United weight and fineness." I believe but in gold coin of the United weight and fineness." I believ have ever been favored with a plates are those possessed b Journal of Commerce. The latest issue of our bonds is, the "in coin of the standard w States" at the time of the pass act, July 14, 1870. Not a sibeen issued containing a pro Nor is any such promise contain by the Congress elected, alon in 1808. This act has, I betted in your columns: but its by the Congress elected, alon in 1868. This act has, I be ted in your columns: but its this connection, will not, I tru fluous. It is entitled, "An public credit," and reads as fa Be it enacted by the Senate as stices of the United States of An sembled, That, in order to remo purpose of the Government to exations to the public creditors, a questions and interpretations the of which such obligation, it is hereby provided and faith of the United States is so payment in coin, or its equivaler of the United States not bear United States not bear United States not bear united States and she had been of any such obligation that the aame may be particulated and interest bear already due, shall be reduced the united States are colours, the option of a such time, bonds of the United States also sold to make provision at the earliest redeemption of the United St. Prior to this legislation, the

and the United States also so to make provision at the earlies the redemption of the United St. Prior to this legislation, the who maintained the right opay its notes in greenbacks. quite largely into the camps many of the Democrats there a Republican, to side of the question, sentiment was overwhelming a result was the passage of gress. But this act, while that payment shall be made strict payment to gold ver is expressly nangold, as constituting which the payment of the made. There is nothing, the of the bonds themselves, or passed to quiet the apprehenceditors, that requires the its obligations in gold alone, directly or indirectly, the use But silver has depreciated; of its purchasing power; hen our debts, even in part, with is simply repudiation. Even clization had not been passe Nation, be a very quest for the Government to make Quite apart from this legislational directly the reasonable bondholders. According to soning it may be called, in ontitled to the name of fair-d to pay in coin, meaning gold at that particular coin which

to pay in coin, meaning gold in that particular coin which cult for us to get,—in other withe most. If gold had declin—as it has sometimes done,—then require that payment she the principle which underlie tion, so far as it has a basis of this: The creditor class is class, which must be protect debtor class is an inferior sills,—with no rights which class is bound to respect. In so far as silver has lost monetization by other Gover we are in no wise result. In so far as depreciated through its demo Government, its value will monetization. (Nor will the right to complain of its remo thus only be placed back they purchased the bonds.) preciation of silver is the result is a matter in respect to will public or private, I expect any relief legislation. No more that class have a right to expect; tables were turned, and silv both) had, through theopera become more valuable, becaused homen, at the order of germore nor less than classic spains, the operation of an interest of the holders of or, in general, in the creditor class as against the operation of the would be legislation in behe expense of the weak. And this kind of legislation in the typense of the weak. And this kind of legislation in the typense of the weak. And this kind of legislation that the act of 187%, whether so The fact is, that any attention that the act of 187%, whether so The fact is, that any attention that the act of 187%, whether so The fact is, that any attention that the act of 187%, whether so The fact is, that any attention that the act of 187%, whether so The fact is, that any attention that the act of 187%, whether so The fact is, that any attention that the act of 187%, whether so The fact is, that any attention that the act of 187%, whether so The fact is, that any attention that the case of the would be legislation that the act of 187%, whether so The fact is, that any attention to the content of the co

FROLEUM.

22.—Cotton market easier; sales, 3.9362104c; low middling, 10362 136c; good middling, 123661236c; orts, none; stock, 30,748. PENTINE.

Aug. 22,-Spirits of turpenting ARINE.

HICAGO.

uron, South Haven, sundries;
gan, Milwaukce, light; stm;
oc, sundries; stm; Muskegon,
; prop Montana, Buffalo, sunuffalo, sundries; prop Messen«, sundries; prop Clematis,
rop Truesdell, Benton Harbor,
ge Dunbar, South Haven, sunaurie, De Pere, pig Iron; schr
e, sundries; schr Lizzie Doak,
ar Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber;
d, lumber; schr E. Corning, Bufd, Packard, Ludwig's Pier, lumahs, South Haven, bark; schr
Bay, wood; schr O. M. Bond,

REIGHTS. REIGHTS.

freights the day was the most ason. Freight-room was en000 bu corn, 41,000 bu rye, the not counting the charters of g then reported, and 2c was corn. The charters were: To alma, C. Mears, Camden, T. P.

th. Unadille, G. Men. T. P.

th. Unadille, G. Men. T. P. nt, Unadilla, G. H. Waud, lt; barges Inter-Ocean, Argo-, and Ballentyne; and prope at 2c; prop Waverly, rye on ps India and Philadelphia, corn Sarnia—Prop Portland, corn on Colorado, wheat. In the aftermandler, and the Shawnee, and 000 bu corn to Buffalo for 2c, to for the day nearly 880,000

Aug. 19.—Freights are very changed. Wheat to Oswego, 44c; to Buffalo, 2c; to Clevellevation.

s., Aug. 21.—No demand for ay, and we still quote rates unfalo and 54c to Kingston.

Aug. 19.—The rates are irregulated, 55% 66c; Milwaukee, 50% ttle doing for lower lake ports. coming in freely, and it must the docks and chutes will be

e lumber-laden vessel remained rday....The yacht Annie Louwhich was taken in charge by [arshal about two weeks ago, a on board....The United States

PERIOR NEWS. ph L. Hurd, of Leopold & ior Line: Left Chicago on the with full list of pass le on the water all the way up the Harbor. At Eagle Harbor apidly at entrance to the harafor blasting. They take so it scow, etc., that we barely earlier than the second of the year. Speakalso river, it reminds one of we stop there. The approach nounced ashors by ringing of notifying the people that a mit. Every morning the old the starts from the tavern after adis soon lost in the distance, and rattling over the stones, and steam-barges Cormorwith their consorts, were in left the island for Chicago any with stmr Cuyahogs here we met stmrs Pacific and I steam-barge Egyptian and at Sallor's Encampment to so came to us in their cances and cariosities. Their wigner numerous along the banks string the river our passengers ok-out for the first Indians, so Left Mackinace evening of met stmr Peerless off South exchanged salutes; had head an; arriving at Chicago Satility and the string the river our passengers we brought peerlors Mrs. T. Lloyd and Baker and daughter, Mrs. Toghter, Mrs. John Trelease, I. Roxbury wife and son, J. R. Smith and wife, J. F. Reed, T. Shiller and daugh-Anderson, Michael Kehoe, m. and W. P. Hanneberg. ebted for the foregoing inter-S. Baker.

CANAL. 22.—AHRIVED—Polar Star. n; Isabella, LaSalle, 6,000 wa, 5,700 bu corn, 426 bu Seneca, 8,000 bu corn; T. 000 bu corn; Brilliant, Mor-pp Whale, Seneca, 3,700 bu 6,400 bu corn; Friendship, aprop Montauk Locknort prop Montauk, Lockport, rle meal; Maple Leaf, Lock-Cayuga, Romeo, 5,700 bu Ottawa, 91,752 ft lumber; 99,751 ft lumber, 10 m aley, Lemont, 100 hrls salt; 6 ft lumber.

HURON. hercorn and consort.

ok, Salinac and consort; consort; schrs Pathfinder, arco Polo, Nemesis, Louisa,

Westher, fine.

2 to The Tribune.

Aug. 22-11:30 p. m.—

naw and barges.

aw, Bay City; schrs Clara, weather cloudy; light rain. A to The Tribune. -ARRIVALS-Prop Alaska,

r Adams left for Chicago tons of coal, the largest sailing vessels. Other de-t, and D. B. Bailey, Chi-

schr Thomas C. Street has so of the Atlantic, having 17-one days.... The schrs Ross lost their jibbooms ant of the norther.... ant of the norther....

schr City of Man
Quebec for Glasremitted \$1,500 in gold
oney he could spare from

.... The mortgage sale of

at Buffalo last Wednesthe vessel was bid in by

the second mortgage, subother claims. .. The Su
lland Canal proposes to

tion which prevents vassels drawing more than 10 feet of water passing through that thoroughfare.... The prop Manistée, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior South Shore Line, was disabled a few days since while entering the Portage Ship Canal by the breaking of some of her machinery. She was towed to Houghton for repairs... It is reported that the side-wheel stmr. Metropolis, which has remained idle ever since her withdrawal from the Lake Superior South Shore route, has been purchased by parties residing at a Lake Erie port, and will be taken down to that lake at once from Manitowoc, to engage in the excursion business, for which she is better suited than freighting. The name of her new owner, and the price paid, have not transpired... The Detroit Post says: The following are the latest stealings, which, however, amount to nothing, when vessels are making money so abundantly: The schr Williom Shupe fell short 28 bu of wheat at Port Colborne, the Williams 38 bu of wheat the Hartford 33 bu of corm, and the M. J. Cummings 64 bu of casts. The Shupe unloaded at McPhier's elevator, and the other at the Montreal elevator.

CARAL MATERS.—Canal-boat owners are preparing a petition to the Legislature asking for a lengthening of the canal locks so that two boats can be passed from one level to the other at the same time in less than five minutes. They represent the decline of canal commerce and depreciation in canal-boat property as attributable to the authority granted by the Legislature to railroad corporations to increase their grain-carrying facilities, and ask the lengthening of canal commerce and depreciation in canal-boat property as attributable to the authority granted by the Legislature to railroad corporations to increase their grain-carrying facilities, and ask the lengthening of canal commerce and depreciation in canal-boat property as attributable to the authority granted by the Legislature to railroad corporations to increase their grain-carrying facilities, and ask the lengthening of canal commerce and depreciation in canal-boa

#### SILVER.

SHALL IT BE REMONETIZED!

SHALL IT BE REMONETIZED?

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, ARG. 21.—I have been greatly interested in the discussions on the silver question, particularly in the articles that have appeared in THE TRIBUNE. Permit me to say, Mr. Editor, that you are, in my estimation, rendering most valuable service in this matter. There is no more important question, as it respects both the public morals and the public prosperity, now challenging the attention of the American people, than is the question of our national currency. And the currency question presents no more important question of our national currency. And the currency question presents no more important phase than that which is given in the simple inquiry, "Shall silver be remonetized?" It is scarcely too much to say, with that veteran journalist and astute politician, Thurlow Weed, that herein is offered to us a silver gate through which we may easily and safely pass to that grand consummation most devoutly to be wished for, the resumption of specie-payments. I may add, that it is exercely too much to say that there is no other it is scarcely too much to say that there is no other gate through which we may attain this most desirable result,—at least for many years to come.

The objections that have been urged against the

it is searcely too much to say that there is no other gate through which we may attain this most desirable result,—at least for many years to come.

The objections that have been urged against the remonetization of eliver appears to me little less than peerile. I know of nothing that has been put forth by respectable papers that is more fallacious, more absent than the so-called arguments in opposition to the restoration of the sliver dollar to the conctary status it occupied until the strange act of 1873. It is difficult to believe the Nation, of New York, and the Times, of Chicago, sincere in tome of their atterances on this subject. According to these journals, the remonetization of silver would be a species of ropulation. It is merely a form of breaking falls with our creditors. Thick it occupied from the foundation of the Government III it was, without ceramony and writhout whild reason, thrust aside by the Congressional legislation of 1876, would be, says the Times, to be gained the repudiation of private coin-debt to the same extent. The Nation is even more pronounced as well as more absence and declares: "We do contained the resumptionist." It furthermore mainis that, even if Congress had not degovernment bonds would be a very questionable transaction, and for preckeely the same reasons which forbid their payment in paper, viz. because it would disconting the just and reasonable transaction, and for preckeely the same reasons which forbid their payment in paper, viz. because it would disconting the just and reasonable transaction, and for preckeely the same reasons which forbid their payment in paper, viz. because it would disconting the just and reasonable transaction of our chord is, the payment will be made in gold. To pay in spid. the very contained the payment will be made in gold. To pay in spid. The very contained the payment will be made in gold. To pay in spid. The very contained the payment will be made in gold. To pay in spid. The very contained the payment will be made in gold. To pay in spi

fluons. It is entitled, "An act to strengthen the public credit," and reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge als just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretaions of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known a United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawfur mony or other currency than gold multiple of the coin and interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be returned or paid before maturity, unless, as such times, United States, bearing a lower size of interest than the bonds to be redeemed, can be sold at par in coin.

The value of money. The all other collections are the second to the first argument on which we not receive the great argument of the great a

with always stouty with a wears past voted with the Republican party, who abandoned the lead of the Nation in the Presidential contest of 1872, and who dislike its support of the Republican ticket of 1876. [Rather a Imild support.—ED. TREUNE.] Still these differences of opinion between the Nation and its friends are, to them, only cumulative proof of its honesty and independence. In supposing that the Nation's editorials are chiefly the work of one pen, there is also error. But what if they are? There was a time when decisions of the Supreme Court of illinois were supposed to be very largely shaped by the opinion of Judge Lawrence, and that fact strongly argued their excellence.

The Judge takes the Nation to task for opposing the "remonetization" of silver. The facts of the silver-issue are as follows, namely: The United States bonds are payable in coin. When these bonds were issued, both gold and silver dollars were a legal-tender, and a dollar of the latter contained 412½ grains of the metal. In 1873, a Federal statute was passed increasing the weight of the silver to 420 grains of the metal, and prohibiting the issue of silver come of a different proportionate weight. The practical effect of this legislation was to take from the silver dollars of 412½ grains the character of a legal-tender. During the last two years, from causes impossible to have been foreseen, silver metal has considerably depreciated in value, by reason of which it has been projected to amend the act of 1873 to the extent of directing that 412½ grains of silver shall again constitute a legal-tender silver dollar, and so enable the United States to pay their bonds with so-called silver dollars that would have an intrinsic value and purchasing power less than those with which the Government promised to pay its obligations at the time of their execution. It is against this scheme that the Nation protests. As matter of strict law, the Judge says the scheme is defensible. Possibly. But of that further on.

The Judge first chiefs the Nation fo

since of said interest-hearing collegations, not considered the control of the holder, or understanding the collection of the coll

on its face the monestrag state.

Government.

There is one claim of the remonetizers that is as 'ammsing' as the Nation's logic is to Judge Lawrence. They say that the act of 1873 was passed by Congress, without realizing its legal effect, by the procurement of European bondholders. If true, the charge furnishes a pertinent commen tary upon the fitness of American legislators, and upon the system of suffrage that produces them.
The scheme of silver-remonetization is only a
milder form of the plan to pay the Government
debt in worthless paper, and should not succeed.
OBBIN SKINNER.

OPTION. OPTION.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CANTON, Ill., Aug. 16.—The opponents of the proposed remonetizing of the silver dollar are very free in their charges of "bad faith," "dishonesty," "repudiation," etc., etc., and predict direful consequences to the country should this proposed massure be carried into effect. Yet they have no word of condemnation when the United States Government, availing itself of its "option" in the 5-20 bonds, call them in, reeeming them at par when they were worth a large premium, and reissues bonds at a lower rate of in erest, whenever the market-rate of interest will silow such a reduction in interest. Or who condemns the Government of England

allow such a reduction in interest.

Or who condemns the Government of England when she takes advantage of a low prevailing rate of interest, calls in a large amount of "consols," and reissues a corresponding amount at a reduced rate of interest?

Or what good reason can be presented against the United States Government now calling in its 5-20 6 per cent bonds (worth in open market, say, 110 gold), and reissuing the same amount at 4 per cent interest, if the present market-rate of interest would insure the sale of such reissue,—thus reducing the value of bonds at least 10 per cent? Notwithstanding this loss to the hoarders of bonds, it is so perfectly in accord with the "option" of the Government that no reasonable man objects; yet this is precisely the condition of the Government should she avail herself of her "option," as specified in the bond, to pay coin of the then standard weight and quality, especially as, at the time of the creation of the debt, the silver dollar was the unit of value, and worth in 1872 3 per cent more than the gold dollar.

Suppose our debt had matured in 1872, and the Government been able to pay, would it have been "bad faith," etc., to have tendered the depreciated gold dollar? It seems to me that no fair-minded man, looking at this subject from the highest standpoint of moral and commercial integrity, can object to the remonetizing of the old silver dollar, thereby utilizing one of the chief productions of our country, and advancing its interests.

THE REMONETIZATION QUESTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—As a little adventure of nine, had some years ago in Northern Germany, may give some idea of certain foreign investments in our bonds, I propose to relate it. The time was over eleven years ago, or just about three months after the close of our Civil War. I had left home the previous month, and had been spending a few days, with my family, in the commercial city of Hamburg. A few hours before my, n-tended departure from the city, I was invited into his private office by the hotel-porter. This pehis private office by the hotel-porter. This pe-culiarly German attache of such establishments will be remembered by your many readers who have visited the German States, as a sort of liveried or uniformed major-domo, who, though he might be much looked-down-on by his superb cousin, the American hotel-clerk, is yet a person of much importance in his way, and whose many douceurs from travelers results make him, after years of service, quite the hotel-clerk, is yet a person of much importance in his way, and whose many douceurs from travelers usually make him, after years of service, quite the capitalist of the establishment.

This particular specimen of his kind, on taking me aside, informed me that he wished a little advice on a matter relating to American bonds, and thought, from my recent arrival, and, he was kind enough to add, my knowledge of affairs at home, that my advice might be of much benefit to him.

Taking from his desk a package of American bonds, he continued: "Here is \$10,000 of your 6 percent bonds. They cost me 37% cents on the dollar. I can now sell them for 71 cents. Would you advise me to sell them, or keep them?"

I replied that, while I wa did not take the responsibility of advising any one on such a matter, yet, if I were in his place, and at the same time as well-acquainted as I was with things in America, I should put the matter to myself as follows: "Here are bonds that I can sell for \$7,100. I am receiving \$600 annually. I cannot invest the same amount safely in anything else in Germany that will pay me as well; and probably in five years, and certainly in less than ten, my bonds will go to par, adding from 5 to 10 per cent per annum to the interest that I shall meanwhile have been receiving."

When I had done, my porter-friend stood thinking for a minute or two, then threw his 5-20s into his desk, turned the key, and, thanking me, said, "I shall keep them."

In less than seven years from that time, if my

memory serves me, our 5-20s were quoted in Frankfort at par. If my hetel-porter still held them, he had thes received, for sight or nine years, a regular interest, on his fortiginal investment of \$3,750, or \$600, or as the rate of 16 per cent per annum in gold; and the state, our divergent treble his ortiginal capital.

Besides and the state of the per cent per annum in gold; and the state, our Government accepted, in many cases, allver as well as gold as subscriptions for bonds; and, as silver was even then of new rate commercially than gold in Europe, my hotel-porter was not as shower of the state of the per my hotel-porter was not as shower of the portance one way or the other. Gold was no more legal-tender than silver when our bonds were issued. Both were coin then; both are coin to-day, we agreed to pay in coin; and I believe in paying according to our agreement, to the uttermost farthing but no more.

I have not the slightest objection to my hotel-porter, or whoever his bonds passed to, cetting his fib per cent per annum, and trebling his money besides. All that was in the bond. But, when the present owners say, "Coin is not enough; we must not only have coin, but we must have that special kind of coin that many of us are dealing in, and, in the hope that we shall force you to pay us in it, are keeping far above par, no matter what interests perish or who goes to the wall," I would answer, "No, gentlemen. Coin you shall have,—your pound of desh, every atom of it,—but not one drop of blood, nor not one fraction of the extra premium that the kund of coin that you demand bears, and which, kept upon it san added to it, as a result of your demands, is not only the drop of blood, nor hamed in the bond, but is also the very life-blood now being squeezed from our over-taxed business and our impoverished people." Coin.

Horrors of the Shampeot in Japan.

A tired friend, who had walked far, sent his Japanese servant to fetcha celebrated operator. Two old women came. One practitioner took the patient, the other, up

A specimen of Turkish Government.

London Spectator.

A correspondent of the Times at Constantinople gives, merely incidentally, an account of a transaction in the Turkish islands which shows, better than a volume of argument, how Turks govern. The people of the Southern Sporades, about 115,000 in number, living by sponge-fishing, belonged in 1825 to the Kingdom of Greece, but were handed over to Turkey at the final settlement. They were, however, allowed to continue their self-government till, in 1867, the Porte suddenly subjected them to Turkish officials, and in 1869 deprived them, for no reason whatever, of all privileges, and imposed a variety of new taxes. The islanders fled almost en masse, the sponge-fishing boats sank from 450 to 150, and the prosperity of the islands disappeared. The people are ruined and the Porte not benefited, the whole transaction resulting only in pay for a few officials. This is the way in which the Pashas eat up their own resources under the status quo in Turkey, which Mr. Disraeli calls upon all wise Englishmen to protect! Suppose the Southern Sporades go back to Greece, who except Pashas will be the losers?

The Most Sensible Hen of the Day. The Most Sensible Hen of the Day.

Hudson (N. Y.) Star.

Henry H. Schultz, of Hollowville, set a hen, and among the eggs were two marked Hayes and Wheeler, and two others named Tilden and Hendricks. The hen cast the eggs containing the names of Tilden and Hendricks as repeatedly from her nest as they were placed under her, continuing the same course for several days in succession; and what is most singular is days in succession; and what is most singular is
the fact of her leaving the eggs cast out out
with the names of Tilden and Hendricks uppermost. Mr. Schultz concluded that he would
not molest the little Biddy any longer with this
seeming imposition to her dignity, and left her
to enjoy the remainder of her setting in peace.
The result of her incubation is, the eggs bearing
the names of Hayes and Wheeler each produced a chicken, both being lively and active
roosters. Mr. Schultz, sanctioning the hen's
choice, has named them respectively Empire
and Buckeye, and says he is now certain that
those two States will cast their electoral votes
for Hayes and Wheeler.

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This Institute has been established under the patronage of the Right Reverend Bishop of Chicago, and in scoredarce this expressed desire of parents for a scoredarce that the expressed desire of parents for a scoredarce commence the First Monday of September, and the pisn of studies will be the same as that pursued in all the establishments of the Sacred Heart.

For Circulars and further information apply to THE LADY SUPERIOR.

361 Dearborn-av.

Chicago Academy,

An English and Classical Day School, furnishes thorough and systematic training for pupils of all ages. In the Primary and Intermediate Departments they are carefully instructed in the common branches, and in the Collegiste Department may prepare for business or scientific pursuits, or for admission to any College or University. Native German and French teachers instruct in their respective languages. Pupils of both serse have equal advantages in all departments. Tenth year begins Sept. 11. For circulars address

H. H. BABCOCK, Principal,

11 Eighteenth-st.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,
MORGAN PARK (NEAR CHICAGO). The fall
term of this institution commences on Tuesday,
Sept. 12, 1876. Another new building will be completed and ready for occupancy at that time. Its
capacity will be sufficient to accommodate fifty additional boarding pupils. For further information
or circulars address the President, G. THAYER,
Chicago Eemale College, Morgan Park, Cook Co.,
Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago. Pennsylvania Military Academy Chester, Pa. (for Boarders only), opens Sept. 13. Location elevated and healthful; buildings handsome and commodious. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Chastos, and Engitab. For circulars apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Patron of the Academy, 59 Washington-st., Chicago, or to COLTHEO. HYATT, President.

THEO. HYATT, President.

Select the Best School for Your Boys.

The Irving Institute, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 12. Thorongh instruction and training. The following gentlemen are patrons of the
School: B. P. Fairchild, 342 West 57th-st., New
York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railway, New York; the Rev. George M. Stone, D. D.,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Circulars from
A. ARMAGNAC, Principal. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE

(Reopens Wednesdey, Sept. 20.)
FOR YOUNG LADIRS AND MISSES.
ding and Day School; Latin. English and French.
French is the ianguage of the family.
1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal. M'lle C. BROUSSAIS

Will reopen her French and English School on September 18, at 564 Michigan-av. She will be awisted by Mile M. BROUSSAIS, Miss JEFFERS, and other competent teachers. The Primary Department opens on September 4.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering at the Renascinar Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurprased in this country, Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 14th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Corner of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. PRESS SKILLS, N. Y., MILLITARY A CADEMY Y Opens Sept. 13, 1876; Sresident Instructors; 50 boarding pupils: gymnasium; grounds, 6 acres; 50 boarding pupils: gymnasium; grounds, 6 acres; 50 boarding Circulars, photographic views, and references of the Hon. W. S. Brooks, Fresident Joliet Iron and Steel Company, 36 Dearborn-st., Chicago. RYE SEMINARY,

Rye, N. Y. .. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. Live Grove Hall, New Haven, Conn. A superio Home School for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 20 1876. Address MISS M. P. MONTFORT, Principal UNION COLLEGE OF LAW OF THE TWO UNI Versities. Chicago, III. Judge Booth, Dean. e. Professors, 23 lecturers, 135 students, 50 graduates. Most thorough course. Elocation and short-hand. Terms, \$50. Address V. B. DENSLOW, Secretary. Terms, \$50. Address V. B. DENSLOW, Secretary.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—
R. Nyack on-Hudson; beautiful situation, pleasant rooms, course of study full and thorough. Miss J. B. Johnson (late Principal Mills College) Lady Principal. Albert Wells, A. M., Principal.

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positions in common and scientific pursuits.

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Wahash-av., fourth year; languages; plane and
vocat culture; bearding and day-school; able Professors
ta each department. ta esah department.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL, GERMANTOWN,
MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL, GERMANTOWN,
Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principal.

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A free-class Day and Boarding School. Thoroug
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GUAGES, SHOOL AND ART, MUSIC, MODERN LAN
GUAGES, SHOOL AND COUTION. A well-organized KID
PRIGARTEN in connection with the school.
For catalogues address the Frincipal. MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY Morgan Park (near Chicago). Capt Ed N. Kirk Talcott. Pres. Henry T. Wright, Principal. The fall term commences on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1876. The school, under new management, will afford largely increased facilities for thorough in-struction. For further information and circulars address Capt. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT, President, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill., or 118 Monroe-st, Chicago. GLEASON'S ACADEMY

389 West Adams-st. This is an Elementary, Commercial, and College-Preparatory School for Young Men and Boys. Pupils can enter for either department, or for the Commercial combined with other studies selected by permission of the Principal. The Fall term begns Sept. 4. Please send for catalogue.

M. E. GLEASON, Principal. MISSES GRANT'S SEMINARY 128 1-2 & 130 Dearborn-av.,

Late North Dearborn-st.,
Will open Wednesday, Sept. 13. The best facilities are adforded for Music, Painting, and the Mode Languages. Ample accommodations for both boaring and day pupils. CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY

15 and 17 South Sheldon et., one square east of Union Park.

Pourteenth year opens Sopt. 11. Able Professors in all the departments, Classical, English, Art. and Musical, Elocution a superior of the Court of the C ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY Wabash-av., cor. Twenty-ninth-st., Will be opened for the reception of boarders and day scholars on the first Monday in September, For terms address THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

IRVING MILITARY ACADEMY. Lake View (near Chicago), opens Sept. 6. Ten acre play grounds; everything first-class. Why send you boys East's Investigate. Four resident Professors Send for catalogue. Office 155 Washington as, Chica go. H. B. COE, President; Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL. RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, cicket Officea, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 78 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depota.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket-office, of Clark-st., Southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

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rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monros-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PAGIFFO RATLEDAN, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Tickes office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Omaha Leavenwith & Atch Ex "10:00a m. 3:45 p. st. Peru Accommodation. 5:00 p. m. 9:35 a. m. Night Express. 710:00 p. m. 6:50 a. m.

GOODRICE'S STEAMERS.
For Milwackee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) \*\* a. m. Satarday Boat don't leave until ... and the for Grand Haven, Grand Rapida, Munkegon, daily (Sundays excepted) \*\* p. m. for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted) ... as a capted ... as a copted ... as a copted

rtant railroad cases. Mrs. Sullivan was so far restored to health terday as to be able to call upon her husd in jail. The meeting was very affecting. Dr. Tiffany and Mrs. Jennie F. Willing are nnounced as the speakers at Evanston to-mor-ow, in connection with the Sunday-school

ck at 9:30 a. m. and 1 p. m. The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE ng), was, at 8 a. m., 78 degrees: 10 a. m., 0; 12 m., 86; 3 p. m., 89; 8 p. m., 83 Bar meter, 8 a. m., 29.10; 8 p. m., 28.98.

E. A. Cummings is a real-estate agent and fillie Sampson is not. She went to pay him a um of money and he struck her. That's what he says. She went to his office to pay him ome money and she struck him. That's what e says. They took it to Justice Haines, and he case was continued till to-morrow.

the case was continued till to-morrow.

B. T. Webster, an employe of the West Division Street Railway Company, while attempting to board a Madison street car at the crossing of State and Washington streets last evening, accidentally became mixed up with several other cars, and, missing his footing, had his eft leg badly broken at the ankle. The injury ras dressed by Dr. Carlos Ciark, and the patient was sent to his home, No. 475 Warren venue.

Dr. J. D. Clark was before Justice Foote vesterday for perjury. The circumstances are hese: The Doctor held a mortgage on some roods owned by Jennie G. White. When the nortgage fell due Jennie refused to let Clark hen got out a search-warrant, swearing that ennie stole the goods. Jennie brings suit for erjury, and Clark is bound in \$500 bonds to be Criminal Court.

Last evening about 5 o'clock they commenced register at the Palmer House, and there was pause till nearly 200 persons from Decatured enrolled their names. They are the memhad enrolled their names. They are the members of an excursion party gotten up for the purpose of seing the big town and to put money in the purse of a public library in the Town of Decatur. The delegation comprises persons of all sizes, from children to old folks. The "main guys" of the festive crowd report that things are all right down there in Decatur. Hayes and Wheeler are solid men. "Crops are good. Corn and taters doin' well, and lots of nice medder grass, by gum."

well, and lots of nice medder grass, by gum."

The camp-meeting will open to-day on the grounds at Desplaines, with preaching by Elder Boring at the main stand at 7:30 p. m. A large number are already in attendance. Most of the cottages have been taken possession of, and were fitted up by the owners yesterday. If the weather remains pleasant, the promise is fair for one of the largest and best meetings ever held on the grounds. A press tent has been fitted up by the managers, the use of which is tendered to the press representatives.

Trains for the camp-ground will leave the Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie streets, Wisconsin Divinion, every day during the encampment as follows: 8:45 and 9:30 a.m.; 3:30, 5:40, and 6:32 p. m.

Trains leaving camp-ground for Chicago: 6:40, 8:55, and 9:52 s. m.; 4:18 and 6:12 p. m.

Valuables Horses.

240, 8:55, and 9:52 a. m.; 4:18 and 6:12 p. m.

Yesterday morning there arrived at the Stockrards six horses that are worth more than an 
ordinary notice. They are all stallions, and of 
the celebrated Clydesdale breed. Glory of 
Aberdeen, the most celebrated of the six, 
a a noted prize-winner, having taken the 
test prize at Aberdeen, Scotland, last 
ear, and his owner is now in receipt of 
annual pension of £15 from the Scottish 
overnment. This horse is 5 years old, and 
reighs 2,000 pounds. Cansman and Roving 
to who are also 5-year-olds, took second and 
intriprizes at Aberdeen last year. In size and 
eneral characteristics they do not differ greatly 
come Glory of Aberdeen. The other three 
orses are 3-year-olds, and are all winners in 
their classes. This stock was brought to 
imerica by its owner, Mr. W. Singmaster, and 
ill be taken to Keckuk County, Iowa, for 
reeding purposes.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE. NG ABOUT THE VIADUCT AT THE SIX-TEENTH-STREET CROSSING.

The recent improvements in Blue Island avenue have been of incalculable benefit to the southwestern quarter of the city. For years the many factories located there have had no ready means of access to the business centre of e city. The avenue, which is the na thoroughfare on account of its directness, has been in a very dilapidated and lamentable con-dition beyond the Sixteenth-street railroadng. There was no pavement, and only row strip in the middle was macadan

crossing. There was no pavement, and only a narrow strip in the middle was macadamized, and that imperfectly. From the end of the street-car line to Twenty-second street was a gap of about half a mile, and to walk this distance was not by any means pleasant, even in fair weather, the sidewalks being so poor and the dust so thick. But the greatest bugbear of all was the railroad-crossing. At this point there are half-a-dozen tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and trains are passing up and down almost continually day and night, not only greatly impeding street-travel, but rendering it extremely dangerous.

In view of the heavy business interests in the neighborhood of the intersection of Twenty-second street, Ashland avenue, and Blue Island avenue, repeated efforts have been made during the past three years to have the latter improved so as to render it passable, but no united action was taken until about a year ago. Then several residents and property-owners thereabouts got together and agitated the subject thoroughly. A number of meetings were held, speeches made, resolutions passed, and committees appointed to urge the importance of the work upon the City Council. The chief obstacle was not found in that honorable body, strange to relate, there being a general and surprising willingness on their part to have the improvements made. The City Comptroller was the stumbling-block, he stating that there was not sufficient money in the Treasury to warrant the outlay. That objection was, however, turmounted, and

was begun on a liberal scale. Its proportions and cost have been heretofore explained in The Tribune. Although the approaches are not all as yet completed, it is finished substantially so far as the avenue is concerned. And, indeed, it is a fine piece of workmanship. The avenue is graded and paved far enough each way from the bridge to render the ascent very gradual and easy. It runs southwest and northeast, and is cut at the viaduct by two other streets,—Throop, running north and south, and Rebecca, running cast and west. Each of the latter has a separate approach, with an iron frame work

Throop, running north and south, and Rebecca, running cast and west. Each of the latter has a separate approach, with an iron frame work of its own, lending quite an air of intricacy to the work. This is the only viaduct in the city having more than one entrance, and for this reason is specially interesting.

Looking from the centre of the bridge, one obtains a tolerably wide view of this part of the city. The railroad, with its net-work of iron tracks, of course monopolizes the foreground, and the constant shrick of locomotives and rumble of cars proclaim the vast business of the corporation owning the road, and likewise show to what inconvenience people on the street must have been subjected before the existence of the viaduct. South of the railroad, the eye rests upon multitudes of chimneys, and mountains of lumber, while the ear is saluted with the noisiest of busy sounds. To the west, near Western avenue, may be seen the long brick building where McCornick's reapers are produced, not far from another commanding brick edifice known everywhere under the familiar title of the Bridewell. Then there are malleable from works, stove-works, car-works, horse-nail works, and every kind of works. These are all located at a conveniently close proximity to THE SOUTH BRANCH,

which here runs almost directly east. Several factories are clustered at the corner of Blue Island, Twenty-second street, and Ashland avenue, which point presents quite a lively appearance. Numerous stores, shorps, salcons, and offices have been built up recently, giving it the appearance of a little city by itself. The background is filled up with vast lumber-piles, over which peer the flags and masts of hundreds of vessels anchored in the slips. These slips are built in a regular array all the way afrom Jefferson street west to Leavitt. The lumber-pards are also accommodated by a railway track running on Twenty-second street, and having branches into every yard. There is also the usual accompaniement of planning-mills; so that, taking all togethe

located near the corner of Ashland and Blue Island avenues, are in running order, the inhabitants of this neighborhood will have a right to put on extra airs. The value of property all along the avenue has been already increased.

THE COURT-HOUSE STEAL. YESTERDAY'S GOSSIP ABOUT THE STONE CON-

House had an additional interest yesterday on account of the action of the County Board the day previous. The speech of Mr Burdick had had its effect not only on the "Ring," but with the public at large. He had laid bare the schemes of the thieves, and demonstrated that the agitation had driven the "Ring" from the advocacy of Walker's bid of \$695,000 to his Me-Neil bid of \$540,000, and further, that in this

advocacy of Walker's bid of \$695,000 to his MoNeil bid of \$540,000, and further, that in this
there was a steal. His showing was too much
for the plotters, and they were dismayed, at
sea, and looking for a means of retreat. Having been beaten so often, the defeat of the day
before had not surprised them, however, a
great deal, except they were somewhat curious to know why Mr. Tabor
had been absent. If he had been present they
had counted upon his vote, and the steal would
have been perfected, and his absence was counted as a weakening upon his part. In view of
all the trouble, however, they were hopeful.
Having started in to fulfill an arrangement with
Walker, they believed they could carry it out in
one way or another, and were determined not
to let the contract at all rather than have Walker and Periolat left out. In fact, one Commissioner remarked in the hearing of a reporter,
"We made a mistake in not sticking to Walker's original bid. You see we are accused of
stealing, just the same, and in giving the work
to McNeil or anybody else

We LOSE THE DIFFERENCE

between the bids," all of which is too true for
the "Ring" members to contemplate and take
any delight in. In this connection it was said
of Commissioner Mulloy, and can be proven,
that, a few days prior to limestone being adopted as the material to be used, he wagered
\$10 with a fellow-member of the Board that he
would vote for sandstone; that the money was
staked; that he voted for limestone and lost,
and paid his bet. The reader can draw his own
inference since the gentleman voted for limestone, and has since co-operated with the
"Ring" members.

All eyes, of course, are directed to the action
of the Board to-morrow. No one can tell what
is to become of McNeil's bid, but it is known
that there is a strong outside pressure in his interest. He is the partner of Agnew, or at least

of the Board to-morrow. No one can ten what is to become of McNell's bid, but it is known that there is a strong outside pressure in his interest. He is the partner of Agnew, or at least believed to be, and, of course, gets that backing and also that of Walker and Periolat. Walker is on Agnew's bond, also on Periolat's, and the four form sort of a mutual admiration society, and the strength of the ties binding them and the "fing" together should not be overlooked in predicting the result. There would be no doubt about the result except for the other complications wherein McNell is the partner in his bid of Fanning and Hennessey, who are consequently hated by the crowd. But for the publication of the partnership agreement in these columns a few days ago the partnership would have been abolished and this trouble overcome. Since the publication, however, if McNell gets the work, he is to be held to his agreement, and further, if he gets it,

AN INJUNCTION,

McNeil gets the work, he is to be held to his agreement, and further, if he gets it,

AN INJUNCTION.

prepared yesterday, will arrest his entering upon it. Thus, it will be seen, the situation, viewing it from all sides, is dubious and the result uncertain, to say nothing of the fact that the Building Ceminitee of the City Council, which has been so unmercifully snubbed in the matter stands ready to assert its rights in the Courts,

There were a great many new theories advanced as to what would be the next move of the "Ring," all, however, on the supposition that McNeil had been killed. The belief was that Walker and McNeil had not been deserted, but to the contrary, that they would be hung to by the "Ring" as long as there was any hope, it being well known that if they could get the work at any price that the "Ring" would be ahead. If Walker could not get it, however, the "Ring" was believed to be ready to cast its strength with the Bedford stone crowd, which is believed to have put up a purse as a sort of reserve, and now to be really ahead in the fight. This failing, the resort would naturally be to sandstone, in which there is said to be considerable wealth, especially in the Amherst quarry bids. In the other sandstone bids

THERE IS ALSO MONEY, and if it has not already been staked, it is

THERE IS ALSO MONEY,
and, if it has not already been staked, it is
ready to be at any time, if reports are to be believed. All these failing, new proposals must
be invited with which the present Board would
have little to do, and which it seems is about the only plan under the circumstances by which the proposed steal can be averted and the "Ring" broken.

PATRIOTIC SPECULATION.

ALLEGED MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE—A BOYS IN BLUE SENSATION. There was trouble in the camp of Company A evening. The members of this incipient or-ganization are in the habit of meeting in a very mall and very poorly-furnished back-room at No. 59 Blue Island avenue, the seating facilities consisting of a number of rough boards, sup ported by sundry beer-kegs.

Mr. John Mattocks, who at the last meeting had been elected Captain of thec ompany, took the chair. As soon as the minutes were read Mr. Christian Mamer rose to make a report from the Finance Committee. He began by stating that he had solicited and collected subscriptions for uniforms to the amount of \$25; Mr. Frazer, another Committeeman, had collected \$15, and Mr. Mattocks, \$42. Mr. Mamer then insinuated that the latter person had not been exactly square, not having paid over to him (Mamer), the Treasurer, the amount collected, nor rendering any account thereof. He had remonstrated with Mattocks, but with no avail. Mattocks had claimed to have paid out all he had collected for uniforms at the rate of \$1.85 each. Mattocks had also come to him and told him that Foster Bros., who furnished the uniforms, would give him 15 per cent as his commission on the purchases. He, Mamer, had then gone to Foster Bros., and they had offered him uniforms for \$1.07 each. It was evident that Mattocks had tried to get in a little steal, and his clear profits so far had been at least the value of twenty uniforms. Mr. Mamer grew excited as he proceeded to arraign the culprit, and he wound up by resigning his position as Treasurer of the company. Mr. Frazer, another of the Committee, spoke weakly in defense of Mattocks, and admitted with great candor that Foster Bros. had promised himself a commission, and he thought he had a perfect right to take the money and keep it. Mr. Mattocks, \$42. Mr. Mamer then insinuated

had a perfect right to take the money and keep it.

Mr. Mattocks made a rambling speech, admitting much and denying that he had eventold Mamer he could get a commission.

About this time the meeting began to disorganize gradually, the best members leaving in disgust. The Secretary found a chance to read the resignation of Thomas Joyce as First-Lieutenant of the Company.

This was no sooner accepted than Mr. Ferris, the Secretary, rose and moved that the action of the club, at the last meeting, in electing officers, be declared null and void. The motion was carried, and Mr. Joyce was immediately elected Chairman. Mr. Mamer re-entered the room to announce that he had rented another room for the use of the company, at the corner of Halsted and Harrison street, and, on his motion, the club decided to adjourn to meet at that place at the call of the Chairman.

THE COURTS.

SCAMMON'S BILL OF PARTICULARS. About three weeks ago the Marine Company began a suit against J. Young Scammon to re-cover \$500,000 damages, and vesterday it filed a bill of particulars which far surpasses the famous document of a similar kind in the Beecher suit. It consists of 187 pages of legal-cap, rather larger than the ordinary size, ruled in journal form, and covered with figures, and makes out that Mr. Scammon is indebted to the bank, on that Mr. Scammon is indebted to the bank, on account of moneys drawn deposited to the credit of divers persons, to the amount of \$307,-507.73, together with interest, the whole indebtedness being placed at \$500,000, in round

Anna Voigt filed her bill of complaint yes-terday charging that on divers occasions her husband had been guilty of extreme and re-peated cruelty, on which account she wants a

divorce.

The United States Dairy Company filed a bill against N. K. Fairbank, W. H. Burnett, and Joseph Sears to restrain them from infringing its patent for a new and useful improvement in treating animal fats for making butter.

J. S. Booth, of Rochester, N. Y., filed oills yesterday against J. A. Davis & Co.. of Eureka; Thomas H. Foster, of Elgin; Lower Bros., of Princeton; William & George Parker, of Oswego; Peacock & Sons, of Algonquin; Pennington, Fisher & Co., of Wilmington; and William Hols, of Elmwood, to restrain them from infringing a patent for an improvement in grain separators.

BANKBURTCY MATTERS.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday elected Assignee of Charles R. McKay.

A creditors' meeting will be held Sept. 29 in

the case of Samuel Rosenbaum, and in the case of Joseph Marcoux et al. Sept. 30. A final dividend-meeting of Higgins & Brand was postponed indefinitely to await the close of

A final dividend-meeting of Higgins & Brand was postponed indefinitely to await the close of some pending litigation.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning at 10 o'clock for the estate of Winchester Hall.

A first dividend-meeting will be held at 2 p. m. in the case of Ransom J. Morse.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Solomon Swartz, the boy who was hung up a few days ago at Clark & McCormick's boot and shoe store, yesterday began a suit in trespass against his former employers, O. B. Clark and John H. McCormick, to recover \$5,000 damages for the injuries suffered. A capias was issued for the arrest of the defendants, and the bail was fixed by Judge Moore at \$1,000. Moore at \$1,000.

A. F. Priester sued John F. Kleine for \$1,100.

J. L. Wayne & Son sued D. F. Keeney & Co. for \$1,200.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS—ISABC Crosby vs. Michael W. Manning, \$2,070.56.—A. Reeves Jackson vs. George Combs, \$120.50.—Barbara Balousek, administratrix, etc., vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company, \$500.—Leopold Sonnenschein vs. Joseph Stein, \$1,917.50.—W. H. Sisson vs. James Glacken, \$540.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water rents yesterday were \$4,088. The receipts yesterday from licenses were about \$2,500.

The Committee on Markets is called to meet at 3 p. m. to-day in the City Clerk's office. Officer J. W. Deely, of the West Twelfth Street Station, was yesterday discharged for be-coming intoxicated. No one need apply for the

The popular loan was increased yesterday by the subscription of \$10,000 from the trustees of the Newberry estate. There are promises that others will invest soon.

As an example of the kind of annoyances which the Mayor is daily subjected, it need only be mentioned that an old man yesterday only be mentioned that an old man yesterday requested that "my bye" be let out of the Bridewell. It appeared that "my bye" had only disgraced the Bridewell ten separate times. He is there yet.

The Comptroller yesterday received four bids for furnishing 1,500 tons of soft coal and 300 tons of hard coal for engine-houses and police-stations. O. W. Golt was the lowest bidder at \$4.78 per ton for soft coal in the yard; \$7.40 for egg delivered, \$7.00 in the yard; \$7.65 for range delivered, \$7.25 in the yard. No award has yet been made.

The Board of Public Works held a private session yesterday morning. All members were present, and the financial situation in reference present, and the financial situation in reference to the contracts now partially completed was fully discussed. It was agreed that the out-look was bad, and that no more contracts, not even one for the paving of street-intersections, should be awarded, unless the Council absolute-ly drove the Board to let it.

It seems that the report which the Comptroller made to to the Council at its meeting on Monday was not so pleasing as George White, the author of the resolution demanding that Mr. Farwell report the names of those Aldermen who were in arrearages for taxes and the amount of the arrearage, thought it would be; for of the two Aldermen who are behind, he is one and by for the greater deficient. one, and by far the greater deficient.

James Kincade, contractor for the Milwaukee avenue viaduct, yesterdwy assured the Comptroller that unless he got some pay for work already performed he should be obliged to cease operations on the viaduct. The Comptroller promised to see what could be done in the way of devising means to raise money. The residents of Milwaukee avenue are very anxious that the improvement should be completed. Corporation-Counsel Anthony has called the attention of the Mayor to the fact that there

attention of the Mayor to the fact that there are numberless expresses, drays, wagons, coalcarts, double-team wagons, etc., which should take out licenses. It is required that coal-cart drivers, for instance, should take a license, but there are few who do it. Any vehicle that is used for paid cartage should have license from the city. The matter was referred to the Chief of Police, with power to act, and it now rests with Supt. Hickey to stir up the animals.

Capt. Ellis, who had handed in his resignation from the police force, will probably withdraw that paper before the first of next month, on which day it was to have taken effect. His research for resigning are midestical to have taken effect. reasons for resigning are understood to be a quarrel between himself and Supt. Hickey about the office of Chief-of-Police, which Hickey had been given to understand Ellis was after. had been given to understand Ellis was after. The whole unpleasantness is undoubtedly due to the gossiping mouth of some friend of Ellis, who made use of the Captain's name in connection with the office of Chief-of-Police without the knowledge or consent of that personage. The story reached the ears of Supt. Hickey, and the unpleasantness took place. It must be gratifying to Capt Ellist throw that so many gratifying to Capt. Ellis to know that persons object to his resignation.

persons object to his resignation.

The statement having been published that Lake Michigan was in June last higher than ever before, City-Engineer Chesbrough yesterday gave the following figures, which are taken from a record of the past twenty years of the condition of the lake. In June, 1876, the highwater mark was 4.20 feet above the datum-line, which is the low-water mark of 1847. In April, 1859, the mark was 4.25 feet, and in June and October it was 4.50. In August, 1861, it was 4.40, while the highest mark of all was in September, 1858, when it was 4.65. So it will be seen that, although the lake has been unusually high this year, it has been still higher in years gone by, and there is every reason to believe that the city will not be inundated, at least for two weeks. The cause of the rise and fall of the lake the City Engineer thinks to be the rain-fall, not alone in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, but in the whole lake region.

REFUSED JUDOMENTS FOR TAXES.

igan, but in the whole lake region.

REFUSED JUDGMENTS FOR TAXES.

Corporation-Counsel Anthony has obtained from the office of the County Treasurer a list of lots and land upon which judgment was refused in the County Court, July term. The list also shows the amount of city taxes lost by the refused and the reasure, why supply register the result of shows the amount of city taxes lost by the refusal, and the reasons why such refusal was
made by the Court. There were in all 45 refusals, and the total amount of taxes lost was,
in round numbers, \$16,000. The causes of the
refusals were as follows: Overassessment, 24;
bad description, 2; bad advertisement, 13; no
such subdivision, 2; not advertised, 1; not taxable (city property, etc.), 8. The real cause of
the errors was either the stupidity or the crookedness of the Assessor. For instance, there was
one piece of property taxed \$4,039. It lay in
the original Town of Chicago, and should have
been property easy of description.

The subject "Gas" occupies the attention of
a great many of the city officials at present.
The latest propositions made by the gas companies do not meet with general favor, for two
reasons. The first is that they could make better propositions and gain money if they only

agreat many of the city officials at present. The latest propositions made by the gas companies do not meet with general favor, for two reasons. The first is that they could make better propositions and gain money if they only chose to be as fair as they profess a willingness to be. The second is that the city caunot and will not attempt to afford to burn gas at \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet in the North and South Divisions, and \$1.75 per 1,000 cubic feet in the West Division. It daily becomes more evident that one of three things—to have no streetlight, to use oil, or to grind Billings and Watkins down—which the Gas Committee halt between will have to be done. The first measure has but few advocates, and they know that no light upon the streets would only result in a popular manifestation to get it. The second measure will be considered by the Gas Committee this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the City Clerk's office, Ald. Raw-leigh's resolution calling for the use of oil being the matter for discussion. It can be said that many of the Aldermen, though a little in doubt about the ease with which the lamps could be maintained, favor the project. Chief among its advocates are Ald. Rawleigh and Sheridan. That anything further can be done with the gas companies is considered exceedingly doubtful. The recent remarks made and the figures shown by the Hon. Leonard Swett have had a strong effect. The Mayor, when approached on the gas question, said that immediate relief must come, if not by a further concession on the part of the gas companies, then by oil. The present rate of expenditure for illumination could not long continue or the exhausted. He thought that the only just way of lighting the streets was by individual subscription. If there was astreet-lamp in front of a citizen's house, and that person wanted it lighted, he (the citizen) should pay for the light; for there was nothing fair about making the general public pay for it. As for the probability that the gas companies would reduce the prices, the Mayor could not

site to me. Now Judge Dickey, whom I succeeded, told me himself that he agreed with me. Mr. Tuley's opinion is in harmony with mine, and I know that Jesse O. Norton never

ceeded, told me himself that he agreed with me. Mr. Tuley's opinion is in harmony with mine, and I know that Jesse O. Norton never said that the contracts would hold."

Ald. Cullerton bent a willing ear to The Tribune man, and said that he was inclined to favor the oil light. There was but one drawback. Should it be decided to abrogate the gas-contracts and light the streets with oil or something clse, there would be patentees who could make gas for I centa 1,000; there would be patent candles to burn just so long; there would be men with whale-oil, coaloil, benzine, may be olive-oil, and other things, so that the awarding of the contract would be delayed and the city left in darkness for perhaps a month or more. The Gas Committee would be bothered like the Smoke-Consumer Committee had been,—they would for several months look over all the kinds of lights known to the civilized world and then wait for some one to invent a new kind of oil.

The only idea that Ald. Smith could elucidate was that the whole subject should be postponed till after the Presidential election, when there would be enough Tilden torches given away to light the city for a century.

ARE THEY DISQUALIFIED?

The communication sent to the Council by the Comptroller, Monday night, discloses a singular fact—that a majority of the present Aldermen were disqualified at the time they took their seats. The law states that no one shall be eligible for Alderman ff he be 'in arrears in the payment of any tax or other liability due the city," yet Aldrich, Baumgarten, Boser, Cleveland, Kerber, Murphy, Niesen, O'Brien, Rawleigh, Sheridan, Smith, Sommer, Stewart, Thompson, Van Osdell, and White did not pay their taxes for 1875 until some time after they had been acting as Aldermen, and White, Lodding, and Cleveland are still indebted for taxes of previous years. The Council, as a body, will evidently do nothing regarding the matter, since the communication was placed on file. In order to ascertain, if possible, the exact status of the Aldermen named, a repo

ourt in the State.

Queried the reporter: "If he paid his taxes, would the disability be removed?"

"That is a matter," replied Mr. Anthony, "which has not been determined. I could not give an opinion on the point until I have looked the question over."

City-Attorney Turbill was next called on for the question over."

City-Attorney Tuthill was next called on for

his views.
"The language is so plain," said he, "that it doesn't seem to me that there is any room for construction."

"If the opponents of the Aldermen at the election were to take advantage of the disability, would their chances of ousting these men be fair?"

ty, would their chances of ousting these men be fair?"

"It seems to me they would; but, really, I have not given the question any thought."

"Would the payment of taxes after admission to a seat remove the disability?"

"Well, the charter provides that the Council shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. Having passed upon that and declared the men elected, it is a question whether they could go back of that and declare the seats vacant by reason of ineligibility at the time they took action."

The questions involved seem to be new on. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the present Council, in passing upon the qualifications of their successors, will not follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, but "be sure they are right and then go ahead."

THE WEEKLY DEATH-ROLL.

right and then go ahead."

THE WEEKLY DEATH-ROLL.

The mortality report for the week ending Aug. 19 shows that, out of a total of 249 deaths, 128 were males and 121 were females, and that all were white persons; that 66 died of cholera infantum, 19 of convulsions, 15 of diarrhesa, 11 of diphtheria, 12 of scarlet fever, 8 of inantition, 8 of meningitis, 17 of consumption, and the rest from a variety of ills which flesh is heir to; 95 died under 1 year of age, 54 from 1 to 2 years, 12 from 2 to 3, 15 from 5 to 10, 11 from 20 to 30, 18 from 30 to 40, 11 from 50 to 60, 7 from 60 to 70, 5 from 80 to 90, and 3 from 90 to 100. The mortality was greatest in the Fourteenth Ward, where 39 persons died, and was greatest at any one date on the 18th lost., when 44 deaths occurred. There were, however, three deaths less than during the preceding week. leaths less than during the preceding week.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING. The County Court yesterday adjourned until

the 11th of September. Farmer Harms was yesterday allowed a snug little sum on his foundation-contract,—\$18,000. Here is a field for confidence operators. The bidders for the construction of the amphi-

theatre and corridors for the new Hospital are invited to meet the Hospital Committee this Joseph Hagan was yesterday awarded the contract for supplying the gas-fixtures for the new group of buildings at the new Hospital, the price being \$1,875, the lowest bid.

The Hospital Committee met yesterday to agree upon the quality of furniture wanted for the new Hospital. It had before it numerous samples of goods, and selected therefrom what was needed. Bids will be received to-day to supply the furniture, which will be opened to-morrow.

morrow.

The Committee on Equalization did nothing yesterday, except to wonder why the bankers of the city had not answered the invitation to appear and show cause why their assessment should not be increased. If they do not appear in a few days the Committee will take it on itself to double their assessment without any

further questions.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service was in session yesterday, and had before it the communications from the city authorities, already published, in reference to the building of the new Court-House and City-Hall. The communications simply asked, in view of the fact that a contract exists between the city and county providing for the joint and harmonious construction of the building, that the city should have something to say in the selection of material, etc. In all their simplicity, however, they were indefinitely post-poned by a unanimous vote, which means that the "Ring" does not propose to allow the city any voice in the matter.

pinety, however, they were intermitely postponed by a unanimous vote, which means that
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any voice in the matter.

In the Criminal Court yesterday morning the
Horton-Evans quo warranto case was revived.
Mr. Herrick, the attorney for the people, wanted Horton's replications stricken out on account of an informality. To this objection was
raised and an extended discussion ensued without anything being accomplished except the disposition of some technical points by the Court.
The demurrers to the replication were also discussed, but no conclusion was reached, the whole
matter being carried over until to-morrow.

CRIMINAL.

Two thieves recently entered the taflor-shop of H. S. Newton, No. 362 West Madison street, and while one of them made pretenses of buy ing some goods, the other made away with a bolt of valuable cloth.

J. C. Cameron walked away yesterday with a horse and buggy belonging to R. E. Hills, of No. 79 Michigan street. He was captured soon after committing the deed, and will to-day be held up before Justice Scully. William Jacobs, of No. 50 West Randolph

within Jacobs, or No. 30 west randoph street, whose troubles are already manifold, was yesterday held by United States Commis-sioner Hoyne in \$500 bail for selling cigars without payment of special tax.

The notorious Jack Ewing, for the burglary of the carpenter shop of Ewing & Bussom, in rear of No. 149 Madison street, yesterday waived ex-amination before Justice Scully and was sent to the Criminal Court in \$2,000 bail.

Michael Corman, an associate of "Cabbage" Ryan, who shot his father on Centre avenue about three weeks ago, and came within an ace of killing him, was last evening captured by Officer Haines and lodged in the West Twelfth Street Station. Female drunkards are below par in the South Division Police Court. Nora Clara, vagrant, was awarded sixty days in the House of Correction; Carrie Arnold, Mary Love, and Annie Divine, drunk and disorderly, thirty days each in the

same institution. Nettie Lee, of Fourth avenue, for swindling John Roberts, of No. 229 Twenty-ninth street, out of \$25, and Della Danbury, of "Biler" avenue, for doing the same with \$30 belonging to an Iowa granger named J. C. Gehring, are both locked up in the Armory.

George Paine, alias "Nibsy" and John Ryan, a brother of the notorious "Cabbage," were yesterday sent by Justice Summerfield to the Criminal Court for breaking into a saloon on Ogden avenue about two weeks ago. Paine has so far recovered from the pistol wound he received in that escapade that he is able to walk about.

Capt. Ellis instituted a new series of raids upon disorderly houses in his division of the division of the society last evening, by raking in seventeen disreputables connected with a house at No. 56 was William Penn. Benjamin Franklin was not a member of any religious society. I think, although his sentiments were those of the Umversalist. Thomas Paine was not a Quaker, son. The fellow carned his reputation in this

street.

John Smith, not the real, old John Smith, with whom everybody is familiar, but a recent acquisition to the Smith family, yesterday put himself into a box tighter than an oyster-abell. He went to the store of Louis Guyse, No. 104 Fourth street, and induced the proprietor to give him four boxes of cigars for a customer. The proprietor doubted his veracity, and accompanied Smith to settle all doubts in the matter. When they reached a convenient location, Smith thumped Guyse and tried to make off with the property, but was speedily captured and returned by officer Hooley, who was a witness of the affray.

Fred O'Macht, the keeper of a grocery at the

the affray.

Fred O'Macht, the keeper of a grocery at the corner of Laffin and Sixteenth streets, has been so frequently annoyed of late by burglars that he resolved to await their next visit and give them a warm reception. Accordingly he has since slept in the store. At an early hour yesterday morning he was awakened by some one trying to enter by the front doors, and a little later he saw two forms at an open window in the rear. Drawing a revolver, he fired at the taller of the two, and thinks that he hit him near the mouth. The fellow groaned and made a rapid escape. Officer Reed and O'Macht followed in pursuit, but found no traces of them other than drippings of blood for a long distance.

tance.

The afflatus given the police force by the recent inquiries of Mayor Heath as to its conduct already begins to bear fruit. Patrick Gavin, Charles Scott, Herman Fischer, William Johnson, Charles Anest, Louis Harter, Walter Ridley, Charles Darrow, Fred Thompson, Eugene Wentworth, William Dora, Henry Rigley, William McGrady, Charles Hankin, John Reeves, and Patrick McCann, all vagrants in the Twenty-second street district, were pulled in yesterday morning, and sent to the House of Correction for thirty days each by Justice Summerfield. They were nearly all youngsters under 20 years of ago—an age when vagrant humanity is most dangerous to the community. Among the lot were a number of thieves whose physiognomies have been long familiar to the prison pen.

Last Saturday night, John Burns, the owner

prison pen.

Last Saturday night, John Burns, the owner of a building on the corner of Morgan and Polk streets, attempted to levy upon a tenant named J. M. Londergan, who was in arrears for rent. He received for his pains a stab in the head from Londergan, but finally installed Constable O'Brien in the grocery. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the discomfited proprietor and a number of his friends swooped down upon the place and attempted to recapture it. The Twelfth street police were ordered out to quell what was supposed to be a riot, and several of the offenders were marched off to the station. Later in the day the Constable caused the arrest of Londergan upon a State warrant, and later in the evening another henchman fell a prey to the police. He claimed to have been dispatched by Mrs. Londergan with food to one of the incarcerated, and acting in so disorderly a manner he, too, was arrested.

Brocky McLean and his crowd are again at the

manuer he, too, was arrested.

Brocky McLean and his crowd are again at the head of the criminal roster. At an early hour four of the gang, under the leadership of the notorious Jack Ryan, entered the all-night saloon and restaurant at the corner of Adams and Halsted streets, and, after closing the door behind them, forced the Italian bartender to disgorge \$50, or all the money at his command, under penalty of having his brains blown out by a large weapon which Ryan placed to his head. The proprietor chose the easiest method of getting rid of bad company, but at once reported the daring outrage to the police. Detective Lansing was at once put upon the case, and soon succeeded in lodging the gang in safe quarters. Ryan was put under \$1,000 ball for two days, and in the meantime sufficient evidence to implicate him in several South Division burglaries is hoped for by the police.

Robert Stewart, the forged check man, whose arrest was recently noticed in these columns, will come up for trial before Justice Scully today. About twenty persons who have been mulcted by his adroit little schemes are to testify against him, thereby insuring for him a good long term in the Penitentiary. Milwaukee, too, would like to have a hand in punishing him, for some tricks and pranks performed in that city. Stewart is the erratic son of a wealthy and respectable citizen formerly in the wood and coal business. His passion for swindling with forged checks has reached almost a mania. Years ago he became notorious in this city for swindling his father out of large sums of money, but a parent's love secured him immunity until the matter became so monotonous that they would have nothing further to do with him. They have given him up as lost, and will make no endeavor to save him.

After a long and weary search, Detective

After a long and weary search, Detective Flynn yesterday morning captured a noted Dublin thief, named John W. Devere, who is wanted by the Chief of Police of Indianapolis. Devere is a member of the gang whose racket is swindling operations by means of the telegraph One of them McNally, recently cape. is swindling operations by means of the telegraph. One of them, McNally, recently came to grief in this city, and the chief of the gang, James G. Stebbins, was recently sent up for eight years at Indianapolis. Stebbins is an adept telegrapher, and has gained a national reputation for shrewd jobs, using the telegraph to further his ends. He was the originator of the swindling scheme which has been worked so successfully this summer, by presenting to business houses forged telegrams from customers enjoying a vacation asking for the payment of a small debt. Devere is wanted for swindling the jewelry firm of Northrop & Co., Indianapolis, out of \$200, and another firm in Uncinnatiout of \$300. He was sent in irons to Indianapolis last evening.

statement was merely a version of the affair coroborated by a portion of the ante-mortem statement was nothing in the testimony other than what has already been published, and the ante-mortem statement was merely a version of the affair coroborated by a portion of the testimony. It asserted that Kirby commenced to beat Dobbins without the slightest provocation, and upon this particular point the jury laid particular stress. Finally the following verdict was agreed upon:

We the jury find that Michael Dobbins, now lying dead at the Alexian Hospital, came to his death on the 20th day of August, 1876, from infammation of the bowels, caused by a kick in the abdomen given by William Kirby during a fight between the deceased and the said Kirby, and we the jury therefore find that said Kirby is guilty of manslaughter, and recommend the Coroner to keep said Kirby in custody for further examination before the Grand Jury in said county, or to hold him under a satisfactory bail.

The Coroner immediately announced that he would hold the prisoner in default of \$2,000. Several attempts were made to raise the requisite amount, but as yet none have been successful.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 22.—Lieut.-Col. Ogle
R. Gowan died last night in his 82d year. He was the founder, father, and first Supreme Grand Master and Sovereign of the Loyal Orange Institution of British America. The Brazilian and South Australian Centen

mmissioners are in town.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. OTTAWA, Aug. 22.-The Government has de cided to allow American vessels the free pavi-gation of Canadian waters for the remainder

gation of Canadian waters for the remainder of the season.

The quantity of square timber passed through Chaudiere slides this season exceeds last year's stock by 3,000,000 feet, notwithstanding the fact that the lumbermen all decided on curtailing operations last fall.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

QUEBEC, Aug. 22.—Judge Daucet, of this city, has received a diploma endowing him with the medal of a Professor and correspondent of the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Madrid, the highest honor that can be paid by the Spanish Bar to a foreign conferer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—Advices were received this morning at the Department of the Interior from Mr. Dickinson, Indian Commissioner, dated Fort Elliec, Aug. 7. The Indians at that point were paid on the 4th and 5th inst. Not above a third of them were present, the majority being absent buffalo-hunting. The buffalo-hunt this season promises to be unusually successful. The party passed Inspector Shortcliffe, who was en route to Winnipeg with two Indian murderers.

NOT QUAKERS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
WAYNESVILLE, O., Aug. 19.—In your issue

the 30th uit., I noticed an article from W. I the 30th ult., I hoticed an article from w. H. Eddy, in reply to mine of the 23d ult. As he mainly acknowledges the truth of my statements, and does not controvert them by any evidence, I will notice it with only one remark. He says: "I have read the life of Penn, Frank lin, Paine, and many others of the Quaker faith." I beg leave to inform him that but one

He had been a clergyman previous to his be-coming a deist. So, friend Eddy, with all thy relationship to the Quakers, and the many kins-men among them, we find thou art incorrect. Please post-up better ere thou write about the Quakers again. Thy friend, Dr. James W. Haines.

THE RAILWAYS.

THE GRAND TRUNK BAILWAY. The London Hour notices the contest going between the Canadian and the American

on between the Canadian and the American transit routes, and says:

Whatever may be said as to the means by which the Grand Trunk has acquired its formidable position in the railway conflict on the North American Continent, there can be no question as to the power which it enjoys to enforce its decrees. The financial and physical condition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company is now second to none on the American Continent, and in so far as its pecuniary obligations are concerned upon a line 1,385 miles in length, it is only under the necessity of paying the rental upon its leased line of 373 miles, and the interest upon a bonded debt of \$2,280,000 upon the parent line of 1,015 miles. Assuming that the leased lines earn the rental paid, the actual necessary obligations of the Grand Trunk Company do not in substance exceed the sum of £150,000. All liabilities beyond this are not cumulative. The stockholders are entitled, according to their priorities, to whatever net revenue may remain over and above the rental of the leased lines and interest on the mortgage securities. Now, for many years it is well known that the New York

cumulative. The stockholders are entitled, according to their priorities, to whatever not revenue may remain over and above the rental of the leased lines and interest on the mortgage securities. Now, for many years it is well known that the New York Central Railway Company not only paid the interest on its mortgage debt, but it also paid interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on its ordinary stock, and, in addition to this, shortly after the inauguration of Gen. Vanderbilt to the Presidency of this Company, he declared a stock dividend of 80 per cent,—that is, that every person holding \$100 stock in the New York Central Railway Company not only received his ordinary dividend of \$8, but, in addition, he received a certificate entitling him to receive the dividends upon \$80 additional for all future time.

The distance from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard is shorter by way of Montreal than by any other route by 150 miles. Between these two points, Chicago and Montreal, there is the alternative of a lake and river navigation and the Grand Trunk Railway, in connection with the Michigan Central. The lake and river navigation is open just as long as the Eric Canal, and during the whole of the closed season the Grand Trunk Railway, enjoys the monopoly of the traffic through Portland, in the State of Maine, and Halifax, recently opened up by the completion of the Intercolonial Railway. But, as we said, the bill of lading generally follows the course of the cargo, and in this respect the Grand Trunk Railway and the bankers of Canada have not been unmindful of this axiom, and the consequence is, that one of the most important banking institutions in Canada has been permitted through the wisdom of the laws of the State of Illinols to establish an agency in any part of that State. The consequence is, that the Grand Trunk Railway and the bankers of Canada will, in conjunction with the banking institutions, be enabled to carry the produce of Canada and the Western States of America to the European market at a cost mu

THE RIVER ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 23.—The troubles between the bondholders and stockholders of the River Railroads were ended by the latter at a ference held in Chicago yesterday, surrende ing the roads to the former. There will be a decree of foreclosure, with three months for the stockholders to redeem, which, of course, they will not do, and then the roads will pass entirely into the hands of the Trustees for the bond ly into the hands of the Trustees for the bond-holders. After that there will probably be a new organization effected and the roads leased or sold to some big corporation—perhaps the Northwestern or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Not to be too rough on the stockholders, new bonds to the amount of \$100,000 will be issued to and divided among them, in some manner not agreed upon. The people of Dubuque are highly gratified that the settlement has been made, as it insures some extension both north and south, and increased facilities for travel and traffic.

SUIT TO RECOVER. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22.—United States Attorney Bliss filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Mortgage Trustees and Receivers for taxes from 1864 to 1872, under an old Income law. The tax with the interest and Income law. The tax with the interest and penalties amounts to \$200,000. The United States claims a lien upon the road for this amount prior to all mortgages upon it, and especially the mortgages under which the road is to be sold on the 6th of Sentember next. Judge Dillon has granted an order, at the instance of Attorney Bliss, to retain enough of the proceeds of the sale of the road to meet the claim of the United States, should it be established.

ILLINOIS TAX CASE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 22.—Attorney-General Edsall has moved in the United States Court to dissolve the injunction against the collection of State taxes on the capital stock of collection of State taxes on the capital stock of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company. This Company operates the line of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad by lease, and the injunction was granted because the operating Company is a corporation of Indiana. But the Attorney-General now proposes to show that this lease was authorized by an act of the Illinois Legislature, thus making the Company a crea-ture of this State. The case is to be argued on Sept. 6.

CAIRO TO NEW YORK.

The Illinois Central Railroad is making a big fight for the Cairo and Southwestern business, and has reduced the rate from Cairo to New York, via Chicago, to \$16, the same as charged by the Pan Handle. The Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads are pro-rating with the Illinois Central, thus assisting it to make a successful fight. As the Illinois Central is the most direct and more favorable route, it gets most of the business.

OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS. Young men in quest of a sound practical edu-cation will be peculiarly interested in the ancation will be peculiarly interested in the announcement that studies are to be resumed at St. Ignatius College, No. 413 West Twelfth street, on Monday, Sept. 4. There is no worthier, better-conducted educational institution in the United States. The tuition for a term of ten months is only \$50. Send to the Rev. J. S. Verdin, S. J., for catalogues and other information.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC COMPANY offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale and retail of sheet-music, music-books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steck plano. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street.

YOUR OLD SUMMER SILKS, LADIES, if taken to Cook & McLain's, No. 80 Dearborn street, 93 or 261 West Madison street, can be made almost as good as new at little expense. It need not be ripped up, nor trimming removed.

ABOUT REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, AND FILTERS.
There is no question but that the Fisher, Packer, and Kedzie stand at the head of their respective lines, while Dalton's, 192 State street, is the place

MARRIAGES ALLEY-GETTY-Aug. 22, at the residence of T. J. Higgins, 315 West Washington-st., by the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Mr. George E. Alley and Miss Sarah J. Getty, all of this city. No. cards.

27 Lynn, Mass., papers please copy.

MORAN—In this city, Ang. 21, at St. Joseph Hospital, of heart disease, Mr. P. Moran, aged 27 LAING—Aug. 22, at 404 Michigan-av., Clara Irene, wife of Cathbert W. Laing, and daughter of the late Isaac C. Day. Funeral notice hereafter.

DEATHS.

Funeral notice hereafter.

SIVYER—The funeral of the late Mrs. William Sivyer, Jr., will take place Wednesday, Aug. 23, from the residence of her parents, No. 308 West Washington-st., at 2:30 p.m. Friends of the family invited. FENNERTY—On the 22d, Guy, son of J. B. and Mary L. Fennerty, aged 7 years and 11 months.
FORD—On the 21st inst., at Winnetta, daughter of Eugene and Hattie A. Ford, aged 1 year and 2 months.

months.

KETCHUM—At Hartland, Vt., of consumption, Saturday morning, the 19th inst., Henry M. Ketchum, of Chicago, aged 46 years.

FOREMAN—On the 22d inst., of typhoid fever, Ida B., daughter of Mrs. Ross Foreman, aged 14 years 6 months and 8 days.

Funeral Wednesday, Ang. 23, at 9 o'ctock a. m., from No. 26 East Sixteenth-st., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

WALLACE—Willie, infant son of John C. and Ella Wallace, aged 11 months and 1 week, Aug. 21.

eral by ears to Calvary.
Cincinnati, O., and Detroit papers pi COPY.

HEAVEY—Ang. 22, at 3 o'clock s. m., Maria, daughter of B. C. and Maria Heavey, aged 8 months daughter of B. C. and Maria Heavey, aged 8 months and 13 days. Funeral at 10 o'clock Wednesday, Aug. 23, from 111 Thirteenth-place, by carriage to Caivary. POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRD WARD. Company A, or Sayers' Guards, will meet at their armory, corner of Twenty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Im-

PIPTH WARD REPUBLICANS. Republican meeting at Wright's Hall, corner tate and Twenty-fifth-sts., Wednesday evening, ddresses by Mesers. Coy and Roberts.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS. A meeting of Republicans will be held at No. 583 ue Island-av., to organize Company C in the atth Ward, Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock p. J. VANDERFOOL, Jr., Secretary. BEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A mass-meeting of Republicans of the Seventh Ward will be held this evening at 381 Blue Islamd-vy. John Lyle King and Gen. Reynolds will be present to address the meeting.

A meeting for instruction, and to procure addi-tional enlistment, is called for Company B, of the Eighteenth Ward Minute Men, at Turner Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particu-larly requested. A meeting of the veteran soldiers and sailors of the late War, and especially of the members of the glorions Nineteenth Regiment Illinois State Volunteers, Infantry, will be held at the Bennett Medical College, Nos. 511 and 513 State-st. on Eriday evening, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of raising and organizing a company of Boys in Blue for the approaching political campaign of next November. Soldiers and sailors, once more to the front. By order of Committee.

BOYS IN BLUE, PALL IN! An adjourned meeting of the First Ward Boys in Blue will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 8 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of recruiting and organizing Company A. Able speakers and old soldiers will make addresses.

Gen. Julius White and the Hon. Charles T. Adams will address the Central Republican Club of Cicero at the Town Hall at Austin Thursday evening. Aug. 24, upon the issues of the present campaign.

ATTENTION. Company B, Sixteenth Ward Haymakers! Reg-ular meeting at No. 378 North avenue, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, sharp.

DR. FRITZ.

PROFESSIONAL.

S. E. corner Madison and Clark-ota CURE OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN. CURE OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

Mr. P. Mueller, M. D., Vr. S., of this city, write, thus to Dr. Fritz:

ARMENIA, Wis., Aug. 18, 1876.—Dr. FRITZ—DEAS STR: I have now taken your medicine six weeks. I shall not require any further treatment, as my cough is entirely stopped. I can eat anything which comes on the table and signst it. I am much obliged for your kindness and the treatment you gave me. Most properly. Mr. Mueller has been obliged to give up business for the past year, being given up by many prominent phy-sicians as an incurable case of bepatic consumption. aicians as an incurable case of nepasic consumption.

Office hours for the poor (free) from 9 to 10 a.m.,
those able to pay from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays for
the benefit of the laboring classes, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

> AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO.,

Boots, Shoes & Slippers AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

On Wednesday. Aug. 23, at 9} a. m. FULL LINES OF PRIME GOODS will be sold, OUR SUCKER BOOTS.

IN ALL SIZES. M. P. Pratt's WOMEN'S FINE WEAR and BOOTS. Also, large lines of CHILD'S FALL WEAR, in all sizes, which the trade is invited to examine.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-ar.

On Thursday, Aug. 24. at 9:30 o'clock,

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL ON MARKET-ST..

Wa shall sell the uncalled for bills: Walnut Bedstenda, Bureaua, Chaira, Boxeria, Hair Russirames, Vire Springs, Lace Curtains, Gas Fixtures, Lambrequins, Blankets, Comforters, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Plano, Street Lamp, 6 French Plate Pier Mirrora, 33x 104, Trunks and Carpet Bags for whom it may concera. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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The entire stock, consisting of Fine American and WATCHES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c., &c.,

AT STORE Cor. of Lake & Clark-sts. Peremptory Sale without reserve, commenciat 10 o'clock THIS MORNING.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. Cooking, Heating, and Parlor Stoves,

AT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE at our stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st Wednesday Morning. Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, 150 STOVES, Including QUINCY COOK, WINDSOR COOK, PARAGON RANGES, NEW AMERICAN COOK, MARLEOROUGH, ARGAND RANGE, ARGAND HEATER, ORIENTAL, DAUNTLESS, MORNING GLORY, and other equally well-known makers. The attention of the trade and others is called to this first sale of first-class stoves. They are positively to be sold. Can be seen morning of sale. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. By T. E. STACY. MORTGAGE SALE.

The entire stock of a Hardware Store, Friday,
Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 1031 West
Van Buren-st., near Campbell-av., take Madisunst. cars. Van Buren-st., near Campbell-av., take Radison-st. cars.

The stock consists of Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, Saws, Ice-Chests, Wash-Bollers, Tca-Kettles, Cutlery, Hammers, Hatchets, Rules, Door-Knobs, Bolts, Screws, Axes, Shelf-Goods, &c., &c.

The above must be sold at what it will bring. Fine chance for dealers and others. Call and examine. Sale will centinue till all is sold.

Particular attention paid to foreclosing mortgages, and best of prices got for goods; also, serving distraint warrants, &c., &c. Call and try. Best of reference given.

186 Degrborn-st.

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Household Furniture of all kinds Library Furniture, Kitchen Furniture. Carpets, &c., &c.

Office Desks of Every Variety & Grade. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE. White Granite, Yellow and Glassware, Cutlery, Groceriea, Buggies, &c., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 9:30 o'clock. 200 PACKAGES

ASSORTED GLASSWARE, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, At Butters & Co. 's Salesrooms. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE Goods, Woolens, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 9:30 o'clock. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. Regular Sele of Boots Shoes, Brogans, and Slippers, at Auction, Thursday Morning, Aug. 24, at 9.30 o'clock, FRESH GOODS, JAS. P. MONAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

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